

JPRS 80087

11 February 1982

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2569

**FBIS**

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

11 February 1982

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2569

## CONTENTS

## BOTSWANA

## Briefs

- Molepolole Attracts Lightning 1

## SENEGAL

- Colonel, Two Politicians Discuss Senegalese Role in Gambia  
(Ngom, et al., Interview; WEST AFRICA, 11 Jan 82) ..... 2

## SOUTH AFRICA

- Government Is Accused of Labor Abuse  
(Peter Malherbe; SUNDAY TIMES, 17 Jan 82) ..... 7
- Sabra Official Alarmed at Influx of Noncitizens  
(THE CITIZEN, 27 Jan 82) ..... 8
- SAMWU Leader Attacks Labor Laws  
(Marilyn Cohen; THE CITIZEN, 27 Jan 82) ..... 9
- Absurdity of Apartheid, Possibility of Military Coup Discussed  
(Editorials; SUNDAY TIMES, 17 Jan 82) ..... 10
- SABC Says TV 1 for Whites, Indians, Coloureds  
(Zanne Greyvensteyn; THE CITIZEN, 27 Jan 82) ..... 12
- Racial Representation on SABC Board Supported  
(Editorial; THE CITIZEN, 28 Jan 82) ..... 13
- Clash of Right, Left Wing Nationalists Averted  
(Ric Wilson, Mike Hewitt; SUNDAY TIMES, 17 Jan 82) ..... 14
- Academic Urges Whites To Make Concessions  
(Johan Degenaar; SUNDAY TIMES, 17 Jan 82) ..... 15
- Academics Harassed for Work With Blacks  
(Bevis Fairbrother; SUNDAY TIMES, 17 Jan 82) ..... 17

Professor Predicts Growth of White Conservatism (Joshua Raboroko; SOWETAN, 20 Jan 82) .....	18
Coup Man's Wife Seeks NIS Help (Tim Clarke; THE CITIZEN, 27 Jan 82) .....	19
Soweto Housing Backlog To Increase (THE CITIZEN, 28 Jan 82) .....	20
Soweto Scheme Connected to Escom (Lawrence Mayekiso; THE CITIZEN, 27 Jan 82) .....	21
Future of Soweto's Controversial Thebehali Considered (Chris Freidmond; SUNDAY TIMES, 18 Jan 82) .....	22
Welgedacht R20-Million Expansion Program Confirmed (THE CITIZEN, 28 Jan 82) .....	24
Thousands of Poles Expected To Immigrate This Year (Kay Turvey; THE CITIZEN, 25 Jan 82) .....	25
Japanese Inroads Into Markets Examined (Andrew McNulty; SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES, 17 Jan 82) .	26
STAC Joins Probe of Black Education (Sam Mabe; SOWETAN, 20 Jan 82) .....	28
ANC Compared To Wit Kommando (SOWETAN, 15 Jan 82) .....	29
Disaffection Among White Public Workers 'Symptomatic' (Editorial; SOWETAN, 19 Jan 82) .....	30
Nats Urged To Heed Lesson of Urban Influx (Editorial; SOWETAN, 20 Jan 82) .....	31
Sentrachem Ammonia Project Cancelled (Daan de Kock; THE CITIZEN, 26 Jan 82) .....	32
Sunseed Fuel Oil Breakthrough Reported (THE CITIZEN, 26 Jan 82) .....	33
Building Industry Seeks More Skilled Artisans (Cas St Leger; THE CITIZEN, 26 Jan 82) .....	34
Briefs	
Teargas Used on Pupils	35
Escom To Double Output	35
Tax Staff Shortage	35
Holmdene Brickworks	35



Sugar Companies' Merger	36
Ciskei's New Factory	36
Helistop Approved	36
Turbine-Generator Units	36

## ZIMBABWE

Mugabe's Radical Statements Worry Rivals, Whites (Steven Taylor; RAND DAILY MAIL, 21 Jan 82) .....	38
Mugabe Says South African Spies Reconnoiter Inyanga (THE HERALD, 23 Jan 82) .....	39
Mugabe: Squatting Won't Speed Land Plan (THE HERALD, 21 Jan 82) .....	40
PM Renews Appeal for Merger With ZAPU (THE HERALD, 25 Jan 82) .....	41
New Government Measures Alienate Whites (Christopher Munnion; RAND DAILY MAIL, 19 Jan 82) .....	42
Minister, PM Encourage Cooperatives (THE HERALD, 14, 15 Jan 82) .....	44
Pig Industry Pushed Gwanda Co-Op Successful	
Information Minister Accuses Readers of Abusing Press Freedom (THE HERALD, 21 Jan 82) .....	47
Mahachi Says 'Intimidation Holds Up Resettlement' (THE HERALD, 14 Jan 82) .....	48
ZAPU Members Victimized, Says Party Man (THE HERALD, 15 Jan 82) .....	49
Job-Seekers Desperate, Says Nkomo (THE HERALD, 25 Jan 82) .....	50
Mucheche Perceives No Economic Gains for Blacks (THE HERALD, 21 Jan 82) .....	51
Role of Workers in Management Decision-Making Planned (THE HERALD, 14, 15 Jan 82) .....	52
Before Year's End Government Policy, Editorial	
We Must Renegotiate PTA Riddell Urges (Roger Riddell; BUSINESS HERALD, 14 Jan 82) .....	54

First IMC Students Set To Graduate (THE HERALD, 23 Jan 82) .....	56
April Deadline for Decision on Joining PTA (Keith Atkinson; THE BUSINESS HERALD, 14 Jan 82) .....	57
Export Growth Figures Disclosed (THE HERALD, 21 Jan 82) .....	58
Mining Official Claims 'Mine Laws Will Inhibit Customers' (BUSINESS HERALD, 21 Jan 82) .....	59
Veteran Settlers of Chisumbanje on Trail of Success (THE HERALD, 26 Jan 82) .....	60
Reconciliation--The White Position Examined (N. Patava; THE HERALD, 23 Jan 82) .....	62
Growth Slows Down to Eight Percent (THE HERALD, 23 Jan 82) .....	65
State Plugs Pensions Currency Loophole (THE HERALD, 23 Jan 82) .....	66
Education With Production To Be Compulsory (THE HERALD, 26 Jan 82) .....	67
Pupil Enrollment in Matabeleland Up by 120,000 (THE HERALD, 26 Jan 82) .....	68
Wider Powers Planned for Tilcor Successor (THE HERALD, 23 Jan 82) .....	69
Beef Shortage Expected To Last Two Years (Chemist Mafuba; THE HERALD, 22 Jan 82) .....	70
Petrol Allocations Cut to Seventy-Five Percent (THE HERALD, 20 Jan 82) .....	71
Foreign Cash Leak Blamed on Over, Under Invoicing (THE HERALD, 23 Jan 82) .....	72
Cross Warns of Big Drop in Living Standards (THE HERALD, 22 Jan 82) .....	73
Overhaul of Civil Service Goes Smoothly (THE HERALD, 21 Jan 82) .....	74
Effective Control of Births Backed (Editorial; THE HERALD, 14 Jan 82) .....	75

More Teachers Head for Rural Areas (THE HERALD, 15 Jan 82) .....	76
Village Courts Get Backing From New Judge (THE HERALD, 14 Jan 82) .....	77
Resettlement of Mayambara Families Scheduled (THE HERALD, 15 Jan 82) .....	78
Squatters To Resist Court Eviction Order (THE HERALD, 15 Jan 82) .....	79
Wankie, Kariba Power Projects Get Green Light (Various sources, various dates) .....	80
Projects Valued at \$300 Million Stage Two Talks	
Chromite Viewed as Nation's Most Strategic Mineral (BUSINESS HERALD, 14 Jan 82) .....	83
Briefs	
Stuttaford Accused	84

## BRIEFS

**MOLEPOLOLE ATTRACTS LIGHTNING--Gaborone--**More than 2 000 Sangomas, spirit mediums and concerned citizens gathered at Molepolole last week to try to determine why lightning has killed 16 of the townsfolk and numerous livestock in the past six months. The sages believe lightning is a shiny bird that lays its eggs with its first strike and then returns to pick up its young. But why, the sangomas pondered, should the bird lay so many eggs in Molepolole? One answer came from the university college in Gaborone. It said the lightning was attracted by the town's mineral deposits.--SANS [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Jan 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/628



COLONEL, TWO POLITICIANS DISCUSS SENEGALESE ROLE IN GAMBIA

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3362, 11 Jan 82 pp 78-81

[Interviews with Colonel Ngom, in charge of Senegalese troops in Gambia; Mamadou Dia, leader of Mouvement Democratique Populaire; and Fara Ndiaye, deputy leader of Parti Democratique du Senegal, by Nii K Bentsi Enchill, date and place not given]

[Text] Nii K Bentsi-Enchill talked with three Senegalese about Senegambia. First with Colonel Ngom in charge of the Senegalese troops in The Gambia, who has served with the United Nations force in Sinai and Lebanon.

Q: CAN YOU tell me how many men you had when you intervened in The Gambia?

A: We had the equivalent of a battalion. It is obvious that we could not bring a large number of men from the Senegalese army for several reasons. Firstly one had to come by aircraft to Yundum Airport which was already occupied by the rebels. The ferry at Fara Fenni was blocked for two or three days, the Barra ferry on the other side was also blocked. So one company of parachutists came down around Yundum, and another company which came up from the South. So the number of men was very limited.

Q: For non-military people how many men is that?

A: Between 600-700 men.

Q: One heard of tanks and . . .

A: No, there were no tanks. No tanks came into The Gambia. What you saw were armoured vehicles with mounted machine guns which were very useful in that they helped us to avoid street fighting. So we came by road quickly and directly to Banjul.

Q: So there was little street fighting?

A: Yes, that is why nothing was destroyed in Banjul. We came from Yundum to Lamin, from Lamin to Abuko, Abuko to Serrekunda, then to Denton Bridge where we stopped for a while. Then commandoes were brought from Yundum

by helicopter to the ferry, and as you have seen there was no street fighting.

Q: But all this took you some time?

A: Yes, it took us five or six days

because we didn't want an intervention like other interventions. It had to be done in stages, and for several reasons. The Gambians and the Senegalese are almost the same country, the same ethnic groups. I could not permit myself to come in and strike hard in order to attain the objectives. One had first of all to conquer and clean up at the airport, take Banjul, re-establish the President of the Republic, bring him back to his domicile, and then free the foreign hostages in the hotels, and then the last and most delicate operation, the Police Depot in Bakau where 125 hostages were held.

So we used a technique without which the operation would have taken us only two or three days, but then the whole of Banjul would have been destroyed. It would have been a calamity, and would it have been worth it?

Q: But one heard of 500 deaths?

A: Yes, there were many deaths, but you know, they were caused by Gambians. While we had not entered Banjul, the rebels opened up the prison and the bandits took hold of the shops. You see it was the shops that were destroyed by the

rebels. The killing that was done was the work of the Gambian rebels. We tried to minimise . . . there were deaths at the main axes, at the airport when they attacked us, during our passage from Casamance, and in Banjul there were isolated snipers. During the attack at the Police Depot there were no deaths. I let them run away.

Q: And your losses?

A: Officially 33, there were 17 in a helicopter shot down by the rebels, probably one rebel in one of those storey-buildings by the ferry with a rifle.

Q: Once the rebellion was put down . . . ?

A: We helped the Gambians to reorganise their police. We took positions on the main roads. We helped them a little in their investigations, and now these are finished, we have withdrawn to operate a close surveillance. We are taking up strictly military positions.

Q: But was it not necessary at first to make searches and . . . ?

A: Yes, there were searches. Because with all the prisoners who were interrogated and what they said, one had had to arrest all those to be arrested. That is why there are many prisoners. But it was not us who arrested them. We captured armed people, and after they talked, it was the

Gambian Government who made arrests, I think of about one thousand people.

Q: The way you describe your military action, you did not have this problem of a force of intervention which has trouble identifying who is and is not a rebel?

A: Yes, we had this problem because the rebels were in the houses. But we say we made an unusual intervention because a lot of prudence was necessary. Look on the map: firstly a company occupied the airport at Yundum while another company was driving up from the south. We stopped first of all at Brikama where there were plenty of rebels who had blocked the road. That took us nearly 24 hours. We went rapidly around Brikama to get to Yundum. That was Saturday. From thereon what some people say were tanks, but were really armoured cars with mounted machine guns went rapidly. This saved us having to go on foot, if we had done this on foot we would have had to fight at Lamin, Abuko, etc. But we were able to reach Denton Bridge quickly. The Saturday

evening a force transported by helicopter went for the ferry in Banjul. All that remained after cleaning up was to free the hostages, whose result you know.

Q: Did you find a high level of popular resistance?

A: No, as you know everybody has come back, things are calm again, and the President immediately went on this tour of some 30 or 40 towns and villages in the interior. If popular resistance had been strong, the operation would have lasted more than one week, or else all Banjul would have to have been destroyed.

Q: What level of training do you think the rebels had?

A: Oh they were hardly trained at all. Apart from the members of the Field Force who had some military training, they were hardly trained, if at all.

Q: How many of the 500-strong Field Force went over to the other side?

A: Roughly some 150-200 went over. They were not up to 500. The Field Force consisted of some 350 people, but I reckon that only about 100 of them went over willingly or unwillingly. There were some Field Force men among the seven men who were condemned to death on December 22.

Q: So there are only about 100 men left in the Field Force?

A: Yes, they are going to try and recruit as the security problem becomes less serious since the Treaty has been signed and will be ratified on December 29.

Q: What is your deployment in The Gambia?

A: We are in Banjul, at Brikama, at the Fara Fenni ferry, you see the Senegalese everywhere and it's no secret.

Q: Are you taking part in the reconstruction of the Field Force?

A: Yes, we have been asked, and since the Field Force has practically vanished, we are at present performing functions that they should have been doing.

Q: Do you foresee an eventual integration of the Gambian Field Force and the Senegalese army?

A: Yes, there will be a Senegambian Armed Forces, a total integration. The Field Force will continue to exist as a police force, while the Senegambian army will assure territorial integrity.

Q: When you spoke of the measures taken around the courthouse yesterday (I think it was December 21), you said taking a photograph would give the wrong impression. But don't you think those very

measures would give an observer the wrong impression, because the security was very tight? [roughly one hundred yards of street was blocked off by one tank and one armoured car at each end of the stretch in front of the Supreme Courthouse and the adjacent Senegalese High Commission].

A: Yes, the security was tight yesterday. The radio mentioned it. It said there had been a reinforcement of security around the court. Yesterday they were sentencing the most dangerous rebels, so it was normal to tighten security. If you take a photograph a foreign observer will say that peace has not been restored to The Gambia. So it is on behalf of the Gambian people that I forbade photographs. But the measures taken yesterday were legal and normal. We tightened security because after all, there were seven people condemned to death, and it's obvious what we had to do. If you take a photo, then people will say "peace has not . . .", but those were preventive measures.

Q: But colonel, you know that each preventive measure corresponds to a reality against which, what shall I say . . . ?

A: You mean it relates to something? Well, that was not related to anything. We took preventive measures for their own sake. Really, I am convinced that at present some people don't seem to realise peace has been restored in The Gambia.

Q: So Kukoi Sanyang and some others are in Guinea Bissau. Up until now the attempt at extradition has failed. Do you think Sanyang was the brain behind it all?

A: Yes, Sanyang and some ten others are in Guinea Bissau. Yes Sanyang was part of the brain behind this. The others, I don't think so. Sanyang was one of the leaders.

Q: Do you subscribe to the theory of foreign manipulation?

A: You know I am a soldier, and in that sphere, you know the Senegalese army is not a political army. Since independence, we have not played politics. We refuse to.

Q: Is it correct to speak of an eventual withdrawal of Senegalese troops?

A: No, there cannot be a withdrawal. Now that there is an official agreement for a Senegambia, the question no longer arises. We made sure of security with our Gambian brothers, the defence of The Gambia, in a thoroughly normal military way.

Q: And before the signature of the agreements at Kaur and Dakar, did you

ever feel, or were you ever made to feel like an Army of Occupation?

A: No, never. If you go around a bit, you will see the relations that have grown up between the Senegalese and the Gambians. In the Gambian milieu, it cannot be an Army of Occupation. We are of the same peoples, everybody has relatives, cousins and brothers. That is why our intervention was different from others.

Q: Did you make this intervention without external logistical aid?

A: Yes, we are experienced and did not need any help. This intervention was within our means and our men's capabilities.

### Mamadou Dia, leader of Mouvement Democratique et Populaire

Q: I WAS PRESENT at the Presidential palace in Dakar when the treaty establishing the confederation of Senegambia was signed. No speeches were made.

A: I don't think there was any place for speeches when you are imposing something like that.

Q: How do you see the evolution of the Confederation?

A: I think it has clearly started on the wrong foot: a Confederation that has been decided without the people, the populations concerned, is a bad beginning. Apart from this wrong, anti-popular, anti-national, and anti-democratic basis even if this treaty is submitted to the two parliaments, one can justly consider these two parliaments insufficiently representative.

This matter is too serious, a matter that involves a transfer of national sovereignty cannot be decided just like that between Heads of State, that is, between two sets of apparatus. The two peoples absolutely should have been consulted, but this was not done. To some extent, it is a *coup de force*, it is the prolongation of the *coup de force* of a few months ago when Senegal intervened militarily in The Gambia in an internal affair.

After the military *coup de force*, it is now a political *coup de force*. I think nothing can be expected from such a Confederation, built in that way on such foundations. It cannot have much of a future because I don't think one can maintain a political union by force, eternally by force.

Q: Someone has suggested that President Jawara is not the right person . . .



A: Absolutely, neither is President Diouf even; neither of them, given the manner in which the Senegalese President himself came to power. For the moment, one cannot consider him a valid discussant either, you understand, in precise terms. One has to wait until he is at least elected. At present, he is not. He is a President who was designated, named, by his predecessor.

President Jawara also, what happened in The Gambia shows clearly that he is no longer representative at all. So, you have such an important issue decided between two people whose representativity is really debatable. That is very serious for the conduct of democracy.

There are also the possible effects on relations between the two peoples, fraternal relations, it is certain that the Gambian people have been aggressed, and this aggression continues — as I said, after military aggression, it is now political aggression. It is a veritable annexation, it has been called a Confederation, but it is in fact an annexation. You must call a cat a cat.

## Repercussions in West Africa

This does not auger well for relations between the Gambian and the Senegalese peoples. Then, on the level of Africa, and West Africa, this will also have repercussions even on future relations between the peoples of West Africa. For this is a bad example which people will remember, and it does not favour future rapprochement between peoples.

For all these reasons, we condemn yesterday's military power-stroke, and its political prolongation today. If there was a referendum, we would vote against, and encourage people to vote against the Confederation. Not to speak of all the consequences of forming a Confederation now with a country like The Gambia which has its problems, we have our own problems. It is not even an opportune moment for Senegal. Senegal has too much to do for its internal recovery for the integration of its peripheral regions, Casamance in particu-

lar, to permit itself to integrate another region.

Even if one considers it as a historical accident, that is no reason. One must respect, as the OAU principle says, frontiers inherited from the colonial system. Well, this annexation, and the argument that The Gambia is an enclave, have struck at this principle. There are also the economic and financial considerations, two different economies, Senegal in the sphere of the Franc zone. The Gambia in the Commonwealth and therefore the pound sterling. Those are problems that cannot be settled overnight and which warrant close study.

Q: President Diouf was talking in terms of Senegal's security last July and August but I think he has changed his language since then?

A: Yes, then he was saying that Senegal's security was in question. That is a serious admission. That means that The Gambia does not have the right to a regime of its choice. I find that very serious. It is an argument that was made, and even if these days they keep it quiet, it is still an "intimate" reason for this project, and today they no longer want to put forward this reason.

Q: But what does this "little power" behaviour mean, because it is like the USA and USSR?

A: Exactly, it is the behaviour of a "super power", because Senegal thinks itself a "super power" compared to The Gambia. It is not a question of dimensions, but of relativity. And since the Senegal is a "power" when compared to The Gambia,

The Gambia does not have a right to sovereignty, or in any case The Gambia's sovereignty is conceived of only to the extent that it does not endanger that of Senegal.

Q: Do you think that this Confederation will aggravate the internal situation of these two countries?

A: I think so, because it is a Confederation that has really not been accepted. How can it not engender difficulties? Forming a Confederation is always difficult and poses problems even when it is accepted by common agreement. When that accord does not exist to begin with, how can you expect things to work? I cannot predict a good future for such a project.



I don't know if you have been to The Gambia, mixed with the people, and asked questions but according to the contacts I have had, this Confederation is not welcomed at all by Gambians. I even feel that Gambian officials only accept it with a knife at their throats. Maybe even Dawda Jawara has given his consent because he cannot do otherwise. These are hypotheses that one can reasonably advance.

Q: Do you see any opposition to the Confederation among certain sections of Senegalese society, businessmen for example?

A: No, even the Senegalese businessmen, I don't see them jumping with joy at this project. But you know Senegal does not do very much business with The Gambia.

Fara Ndiaye, deputy leader of Parti Democratique du Senegal

Q: WHAT DO YOU SAY on the Senegambian question?

A: Our party, and most of the other parties, condemned the Senegalese intervention because we didn't think it had a foundation on either a political or a juridical level. The government mentions the 1965 agreements with The Gambia. The agreements are very precise and only speak of external threats. Up to today, the Gambian Head of State has not accused any country of being behind the attempted *coup d'etat*. No juridical foundation then, but also no political foundation either because Dawda Jawara has put himself in a position of no longer being loved by his people. The essence of the Senegalese intervention was to put Dawda Jawara back into power.

Now, the Confederation is another problem. That it results from the Senegalese intervention is a different problem, I agree. Our principle is that we encourage all efforts towards African unity, regional unity, and so forth. But we think the circumstances in which this Confederation took place were not favourable. Up to today, you have one of the two countries under military occupation. We think that

Gambians are not free to express their opinions. And we are not at all sure that Gambians are fundamentally in agreement. Of course, the National Assemblies can be used, you know, those mechanical majorities that can be made to approve whatever you like. That is not the problem, in my opinion, the Gambian Parliament may take refuge in juridical fictions. But at present, it is no longer representative of national opinion.

We think the Confederation is a construction being built on shifting sand, and that before long, there will be rebellions because Gambians do not agree with the way this thing has happened. There is an Army of Occupation there, come rain or come shine. Imagine the man whose wife has been taken by a Senegalese soldier, or else when foodstuffs arrive, it is the Senegalese soldiers who have priority. All these are small exactions that touch ordinary people and, make them discontented.

I think this thing is being built on moving sand, and that Senegal will have to continue acting as a gendarme to make sure that Gambians remain tranquil. I don't mind correction, but I don't think that is a good thing. That is why I think one should have taken time to create a more favourable climate, for example by withdrawing Senegalese troops. What are they doing there now? Either Jawara is in control of his country and is welcome to his people, or he is not in control and is unpopular — and by that token, he does not have the right to decide the fate of his people. I think that is the problem.

CSO: 4700/578

## GOVERNMENT IS ACCUSED OF LABOR ABUSE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Peter Malherbe]

[Text] THE GOVERNMENT has been called "the greatest exploiter of labour in South Africa" in a hard-hitting article in "Die Staatsamptenaar", the official magazine of the Public Servants' Association of South Africa.

The article compares public service salary conditions in South Africa to those in socialist countries and with the plight of labour in 19th Century Britain.

The article — written by the head of the Department of Economics at the University of the Witwatersrand, Prof D J J Botha — appears in the January edition of the monthly publication.

Copies of the magazine will reach the 70 000 State department workers this week — a week in which the public service salary row is expected to reach new heights.

Last week the executive of the Public Servants' Association called on the Government to grant 25 percent basic salary increases, and warned that frustration and defeatism was rife in the service because of inadequate pay — threatening efficiency in State departments.

The article says that the Government's economic theory has been deficient.

The Government has always believed, the article claims, that public service salaries should play the role of a stabiliser in a process of inflation.

"The result has been that the Government has emerged as the greatest exploiter of labour of all employers in this country."

The article, titled "Public sector remuneration and the economy", says that public sector incomes in South Africa are "determined through a slow and cumbersome process, which by any standards can only be regarded as obsolete."

"And the persons whose incomes are so determined have virtually a zero bargaining position vis-a-vis the authorities, a situation which is very similar to those in socialist countries."

## Unions

In Western democracies public service employees are organised in white-collar unions which give them a far greater say in affairs that affect their material well-being than is the case in South Africa, where these unions are not allowed, writes Prof Botha.

"The South African public sector is forced into a picture reminiscent of the subservient relationship of labour to employers in 19th Century Britain."

Spokesmen for the Public Servants' Association were reluctant to comment on the article yesterday.

Vice-president, Mr G W van der Veen, said he had not yet read the article and could not comment.

The PSA chairman, Mr T Brenkman, said that the association policy was that only the president or vice-president made Press statements.

He said that the president, Mr C M Cameron, was overseas at present.

The article claims that the root of the personnel crisis in the public service is the fact that public servants did not share in the national increase in wealth of the 70s.

"Certain groups of people have benefited greatly from this wealth. The share of public sector employees was, however, nil."

The article blames the Government for allowing this to happen.

## SABRA OFFICIAL ALARMED AT INFLUX OF NONCITIZENS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] THE fact that there was a growing number of "non-citizens" living permanently in White areas of South Africa, and the fact that the percentage of Whites living there was diminishing, had important consequences for Whites.

This was said by Dr Chris Jooste, director of the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra) at the opening of the Mine Workers' Union congress in Johannesburg yesterday.

Dr Jooste said that even if all the national states became independent, the percentage of Whites in "their own country" would be only 25 at the end of this century.

Although many Blacks living in these areas had no lawful right to be there, there was a growing number who did.

This could leave White South Africans with only two choices, both of which were unacceptable: to continue with discrimination or to give citizenship to all residents of White areas.

What would be more acceptable was to institute reform in other directions, he said.

Dr Jooste then suggested a six point plan

which he felt would ensure the survival of the White, and especially the Afrikaner, nation.

● The right of Whites and Afrikaners to main-

tain their national unity should not be set aside.

● The laws which control society and protect minorities must be maintained. Laws like the Group Areas Act, the Mixed Marriages Act, the Immorality Act and the Registration of Races Act, must be improved and strengthened, not watered down or scrapped.

● The bond between nation (volk), government and country must be acknowledged and accepted in practice.

● The necessity that each population group must have its own land

or country must be acknowledged and this demands the continued consolidation of land.

This means too, that the Whites must also be the majority population group in their own area.

● The correct establishment of each government and its people demands, therefore,

carrying on with the strategy of decentralisation urbanisation and development.

● The ideal of co-operation between independent neighbouring states must be striven for.

CSO: 4700/619

## SAMWU LEADER ATTACKS LABOR LAWS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text] **THE Rightwing South African Mine Workers' Union's annual general meeting opened yesterday with a strong attack on the Government's new labour dispensation which, it was claimed, would eventually lead to majority rule.**

Mr Cor de Jager, chairman of the union said that because of the "money lords" and the Blacks, White workers were being placed on a sacrificial altar.

"I showed last year how the Labour Relations Act was being steamrollered through Parliament so that Blacks could be given jobs which are traditionally White.

"Now with the appearance of the sixth Wiehahn Commission Report, our worst fears have been realised. It means that a Black can get a blasting certificate and can have 'any' job in the mining industry," he said.

The only reason the Wiehahn recommendations had been made "acceptable", Mr De Jager claimed, was because the "money power" in the country had artificially pushed the growth rate to more than eight percent in 1979, so there would be a shortage of skilled manpower.

However, unless the growth rate improved drastically this year, there was going to be growing unemployment among skilled workers, he said.

South Africa was on the very brink of a period of darkness, but the Mine Workers' Union stood out like a light in this darkness.

"The members of this union have shown, and if necessary will again show, that no unjust legislation will get them down," he said.

"I want to warn the Government. It must watch what is happening to African states on our borders. The Blacks are not interested in power sharing or confederations — they want to conquer. They want to be boss.

"I am sure the Government now realises that it has taken the tiger by the tail. The Blacks are not interested in the country's economy. When they cannot get their way they strike."

He warned that should Blacks be allowed to become more organised, especially in the mining industry, the backbone of the country's economy, they would become more and more militant.

"I dread the day when they will demand to share the same areas in which to live, facilities and other privileges which the Whites in South Africa now enjoy.

"Oh! woe the day when they also demand one man one vote," he said.



## ABSURDITY OF APARTHEID, POSSIBILITY OF MILITARY COUP DISCUSSED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Jan 82 p 16

[Editorials]

[Text] **I**N ANY country where one out of every four of its citizens is employed by the state, a crisis in the public service is a crisis for the nation at large.

In South Africa where because of the absurd legacy of apartheid four million people are required to produce the services for a country of 25 million, that crisis shows every sign of developing into a full-blown catastrophe.

A society which neglects the education of its children, the safety of its streets, its care of the sick and its administration of justice because it can neither attract nor adequately reward teachers, nurses, police and judges is a society desperately at risk.

But the threatened collapse of South Africa's public service is not limited to these services which are the proper concern of the State. Apartheid not only crippled this country with an all-white public service, it also burdened it with a level of state interference to gladden the heart of Marx.

Every South African, black and white, worker or industrialist, found that his life and prosperity depended on some law or Government regulation, and at the end of each law and regulation was a bureaucrat to administer it.

Today, caught in the twin pincers of an exploding black population and an exploding economy, an overstrained and undermanned public service can no longer cope with the demands of an over-regulated society.

If the sick wait for hospital beds, so too do the businessman and industrialist wait for decisions on enterprises whose success or failure could determine South Africa's economic health and stability.

Two years ago Mr P W Botha promised South Africa a rationalised, streamlined and efficient public service. Those promises will not be met until he abandons the policies, the laws and regulations which gave it life and which today shackle South Africa's progress to a crippled giant.

## Utterly Coup-Coup!

**T**HE notion of a military coup d'état in South Africa appears, on the face of it, to be preposterous. But there is something to be learnt, surely, from the response there has been to the widely reported claim in a confidential

Paris newsletter that just such a possibility does exist, and that our generals have sent a memorandum to the Prime Minister criticising the "suicidal rigidity" of the Government.

The claim has, of course, been denied on all sides. General Magnus Malan, the man said to be at the middle of the alleged conspiracy, has dismissed it as "totally absurd". Others have, quite rightly, pointed out that our officer

corps, highly trained and dedicated, is formed in the British tradition of political non-interference, and bears no affinity to those ~~who seize power with such monotonous regularity in the banana republics of the Third World.~~

The fact that the Paris newsletter's absurd claim has gained such currency, therefore, probably owes less to any real regard for it than to the fact that, in a situation where a government is so manifestly stalemated and bogged down, rumours, any rumours, find an easy echo and spread like wildfire.

Who in high places can, in all honesty, deny that in recent months they have heard talk of the so-called "De Gaulle" option, or of the "Brazilian precedent".

In South Africa's case, so the argument runs, a suspension of the constitution would submerge the lunatic Right and enable the Government to force reforms and change that it presently feels unable to achieve.

The irony of all this lies in the fact that Mr P W Botha needs no such coup in order to bring about change. Without any such takeover, he has the power. What he lacks, alas, is the political will to face down the backwoodsmen who presently inhibit him. And that is where the real tragedy lies.

CSO: 4700/621

## SABC SAYS TV 1 FOR WHITES, INDIANS, COLOURED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jan 82 p 8

[Article by Zanne Greyvensteyn: "TV 1 'Has Always Had Racially Mixed Shows'"]

[Text] **IT HAS** been the firm policy of SABC-TV 1 since its inception to feature Coloureds, Indians and Whites in various programmes.

"TV 1 was intended for the education and entertainment of Whites, Indians and Coloureds," Mr Eric van der Merwe, spokesman for the SABC said in an interview yesterday.

Mr Van der Merwe was reacting to newspaper reports that SABC's "White" television channel, TV 1 is to become an integrated service for Whites, Indians and Coloured people.

He quoted a number of programmes in which both Indians and Coloureds have taken part; Variety productions have so far (and will in future) feature many Coloured and Indian performers, among them Lionel Martin, Zayne Adams, Adell First, Verushka and Taliep Pietersen. John Theodore was the soloist in the Grieg Piano Concerto in A minor.

The drama department, too, features both Indian and Coloured people as the current "Valley of the Vines" and the recent "Harry's Kid", prove. Future programmes, "Brood vir my Broer" and "Stories van Bergplaas" will also have a racial mix.

Producer Dirk de Villiers has been lined-up to produce a regular weekly insert for the magazine programme "Uit en Tuis" on Coloured people while many Coloured and Indian guests have appeared on panel discussions.

Children's programmes also feature Coloureds and Indians as in the case of "Castmir", "Video 2" and "Wie'lle Walie" while religious programmes often screen Coloured and Indian ministers or choirs.

Coloured people and Indians have always been part of TV 1. As most Coloureds are Afrikaans-Speaking they are usually incorporated into the Afrikaans departments, while Indians, who are

generally fluent in English, are attached to the English departments.

"However, nothing stops an English-speaking Coloured from being featured on the English programmes or an Afrikaans speaking Indian from appearing in an Afrikaans production," Mr Van der Merwe said.

## RACIAL REPRESENTATION ON SABC BOARD SUPPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jan 82 p 6

[Editorial: "SABC Board"]

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT is considering appointing Coloured and Indian representatives to the South African Broadcasting Corporation's control board.

We think it is only right that it should. Just under a quarter of the viewers of TV 1 are Coloureds and Indians.

On an average evening there are 2 180 000 White viewers, 482 000 Coloured viewers and 209 000 Indian viewers.

There is already a Coloured educationist and an Indian educationist on the board that advises the SABC on television programmes, but having representatives on the main control board would give the two communities a direct say in the policy of the SABC.

Suggestions that TV 1 is to become an integrated service for Whites, Coloureds and Indians have been sidestepped by the SABC with the explanation that since its inception the policy of TV 1 has been to feature Coloureds, Indians and Whites in various programmes.

This may be so, but it is on a scale hardly noticeable.

There are no Indian or Coloured TV producers, presenters or news readers, but if the service is to be more representative of these groups, there should be some of them in roles like the ones mentioned.

Perhaps if they have a couple of control board members, these groups will get a fair share of programming and presentation.

There is another factor involved.

The Government will be receiving from the President's Council constitutional proposals bringing Coloureds and Indians into closer association with the Whites, either through separate Parliaments or one.

Such closer association will have to be at all levels — and the SABC cannot be excluded.

The cynical may say that this sudden interest in Coloureds and Indians is only due to the Government's wish to encourage a political alliance between them and the Whites, but this is an over-simplification. The Blacks have a service of their own; the Coloureds and Indians do not.

Therefore, since TV 1 serves them as well as the Whites, they deserve to have representation in the highest policy-making body.

However, the suggestion that Blacks have political allegiance to their homelands and independent States, and therefore should have no representatives on the SABC board, does not hold water.

Not if the control board is free of political involvement or nuances.

TV 2/3 have not been created to fulfil a need in the homelands, but to provide an entertainment and educational service for all Blacks, particularly those in the urban areas.

This channel is going to have great impact on the lives of all Blacks and cannot be seen in isolation.

We hope, therefore, that Blacks will also be appointed to the control board.

TV 1, 2 and 3 serve all races — and all the races should be represented.

CSO: 4700/628



## CLASH OF RIGHT, LEFT WING NATIONALISTS AVERTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Ric Wilson and Mike Hewitt: "Varsity Election Clash Averted"]

[Text] THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, may have intervened this week to prevent a potentially explosive clash between right and left wing Nationalist factions.

In a shock statement on Friday night, Cabinet Ministers Dr Dawie de Villiers and Dr Andries Treurnicht, and the Cape Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, announced that they were quitting the election race for vacancies on the University of Stellenbosch council.

Their unexpected and dramatic withdrawal narrowly averted another public round of verkrampste-verligte friction.

It has also blocked an attempt by Treurnicht supporters to gain a foothold in the Cape Nationalist establishment.

Nationalist sources were in no doubt yesterday that Mr Botha had intervened.

A senior Stellenbosch academic who is a National Party member, said:

"I have no doubt in my mind that the Prime Minister was involved.

"He would not want to see friction between the left and the right wings of the party at university level."

There were also fears that the Nationalist vote would have been split to the extent that another candidate, Opposition leader Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, would have gained a majority.

The withdrawals, coming only two days after the nominations were officially announced, are a result of intense behind-the-scenes lobbying to prevent the university council becoming an uneasily political battleground.

Until the three men quit the field, the council election was shaping up as an election fight unprecedented in ac-

ademic history.

With every graduate of Stellenbosch entitled to a vote, and with such a diverse array of political candidates, it was a contest that would have reflected all the strains of today's divergent Afrikaner politics.

Open campaigning by candidates is frowned on by the university authori-

ties, but the mere presence in the line-up of Dr Treurnicht, the right-wing Transvaal Nationalist leader, and Dr de Villiers, the popular verligte former Springbok rugby captain, was enough to send a ripple of disquiet through Government circles.

In fact, according to the Cape Nationalist newspaper the Burger yester-

day, Dr Treurnicht's nomination was specifically engineered by right-wingers who were unhappy with the original choice of "a strong trio" of candidates by the university establishment.

Shortly after nominations opened last November, it was announced that three members of the Broederbond, Dr de Villiers, Mr Louw and Mr Ritzema de la Bat, managing director of the KWV, would stand for election.

A Stellenbosch academic said these candidatures were made public early by the university establishment in a bid to keep outsiders from entering the election.

"But the establishment's plan didn't work and it seemed there was going to be quite an election fight behind the scenes," said the academic.

Sources said the nomination of Dr Treurnicht probably came as a shock to Dr de Villiers and Mr Louw.

A verligte Nationalist MP said this week: "There is no doubt this was a political move by Dr Treurnicht's followers to get him a foothold in the Cape."

"Dr Treurnicht was putting out feelers. If he won a seat on the council, he would regard it as a small, but important victory ... another step up the ladder of power."

In a front-page report yesterday, the Burger said of the withdrawals: "It is believed that the unexpected move was made to prevent a clash between highly placed Government figures for positions in the controlling body of the university."

The paper also said that another "strong trio" of acceptable candidates must be found to block Dr Slabbert.

"If the anti-Progressive vote was split sufficiently, then Dr Slabbert could be elected this time.

"Such a victory could be used by his party to show that they have a significant power base among the Afrikaans elite."

A casualty of the Government's hasty retreat from the election battle is Mr Louw, a verligte who has earned respect for his competent running of the Cape.

He is a popular figure on the campus and was one of the favourites to win a seat.

A Stellenbosch professor said: "It seems a pity that Gene Louw had to go as well, but it would have been too obvious if only Dr Treurnicht and Dr de Villiers had stood down."

Other candidates still in the running are: Dr Danie Craven, Mr Jan Pickard, Professor Frans Smuts, Mr W C Dempsey and the Rev Willem van Zijl.

## ACADEMIC URGES WHITES TO MAKE CONCESSIONS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Jan 82 p 17

[Article by Johan Degenaar: "Why Whites Shouldn't Try To Hold onto Their Power"]

[Text] IT IS generally held that government has the ability to maintain power while making concessions in its own time as it deems fit.

The reasons usually given for this assessment are:

- Military superiority of the rulers;
- The determination of the whites to maintain power;
- The fragmentation of black opposition; and
- The ineffectiveness of external pressures.

### Soul-searching

On the basis of this scenario the question is usually asked: why should the whites not maintain power rather than share it and run the risk of losing power altogether?

The answer to this question can be twofold, namely, moral and practical.

On moral grounds one can argue against the maintenance of white power by exposing the immorality of the present situation which is clearly not based on respect for persons.

The injustice inherent in the status quo is unacceptable to the morally

conscious citizen.

In this respect the influence of soul-searching going on amongst Afrikaner academics, students and journalists should not be underestimated.

This soul-searching should also not be impoverished by reducing it to the misleading distinction between *verkramp* and *verlig*.

*Verligtheid* is more often than not merely a justification of an old unjust theory and practice of survival politics presented in a new garb.

On practical grounds the judgement favouring maintenance of white power can be countered by pointing to:

● Demographic considerations (40-million blacks at the end of this century);

● The demand for skilled black labour in the South African economy (8 out of 10 skilled workers will be black by the year 2000);

● The frustration and mobilisation of blacks who learn to define their oppressed position in an unjust society (unrest amongst black scholars and students, and trade unionism for blacks);

● Intensification of terrorist activities (the dramatic upsurge of support for the ANC in the past five years); and

● The pressure of external opposition (various forms of threats and boycotts).

### Crisis

A combination of these factors could trigger off a crisis, if not a revolution.

At such a crisis stage fundamental change will become inevitable although very difficult to achieve, for the conditions for peaceful reform will be absent.

In the light of this argument a possible answer to the question why whites should not hold on to power, can be because of the inherent discrimination in an unjust society; the dangers of polarisation; the suffering of violence enforced both by the system and by the terrorists; and the inevitability of a crisis which will make great, if not impossible, demands on those involved.

## Concessions

Because of these reasons, reform rather than maintenance of the status quo including some concessions is the obvious choice.

I have used the term reform assuming a precise meaning which has not yet been spelled out.

Both Government spokesmen and opposition speakers have stressed the importance of reform. But is the term "reform" used in the same sense by all parties?

In order to throw light on this problem we need clarity on the meaning of this crucial term.

Reform means the removal of abuses and injustices especially in politics.

Mere change cannot be described as reform. One needs a criterion by means of which abuses and injustices can be recognised and the changes can be judged to be change for the better.

One way of viewing reform is to link it with democratic values.

In South Africa we have a limited form of democracy which applies to the whites and entails unjust treatment of non-whites.

## Dangerous

In this context reform as the removal of injustices would clearly involve a process of democratisation accommodating the rights of all individuals and groups.

Democratisation at least includes participation in decision-making processes as well as economic justice which

makes equal opportunity to exercise freedom possible.

Reform-talk in a non-democratic or semi-democratic society should at least refer to the necessity of the process of democratisation.

To use the term reform as the removal of injustices and not include the need for democratisation is to play a dangerous game. It creates expectations that cannot be met.

The same point can be made by making a distinction between structural and non-structural change. Reform will then be linked to structural change.

Some discussions on reform are inclined to be conservative since the tendency is to link it merely to non-structural change.

There is, what can be called, a bias of existing structures.

He who wields power will speak of reform in terms of non-structural change, while he who seeks power seeks structural change.

In speaking about reform in South Africa we should be clear about this distinction.

Structure means a set of relationships, and structural change entails a fundamental change in discriminatory laws and practices by bringing about change in power relationships.

To allow a black man house-ownership outside the homelands can be described as a change.

To allow him to decide conjointly on the laws that direct his behaviour is a structural change.

## Stepping stone

The initial change should nevertheless be welcomed for it could be a stepping stone to structural change.

Reform must be distinguished from revolution. Revolution refers to a structural change which is so extreme that a transfer of state power involving force takes place.

Reform as structure' change can be seen as an orderly way of forestalling revolution.

It brings about change in power relationships without overthrowing the state.

But reform must be genuine structural change.

If reform is mere change it not only loses its important function of forestalling revolution.

It runs the risk of bringing about revolution partly because it both encourages and disappoints rising expectations.

## Injustices

The politics of reform includes at least the following elements:

- ☐ Acknowledgement of the existence of injustices in society and of the need for structural change;
- ☐ Formulation of the principles and goals of the change proposed;
- ☐ Presentation of the strategy appropriate to the transition from an unacceptable factual state of affairs to a projected ideal;
- ☐ Discussion of the tactics of influencing the parties concerned to embark on and persevere in this venture.

## Not yet

To what extent P W Botha has developed a genuine theory of reform I do not know. At this stage, however, it is clear that he has not yet accepted the challenge of reform as structural change.

(This article is based on a recent lecture to the Study Group on Internal Relations)

## ACADEMICS HARASSED FOR WORK WITH BLACKS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Jan 82 p 13

[Article by Bevis Fairbrother]

[Text] A SMALL community of academics, who have settled in a remote mountain town, claim they are being hounded out by locals because of their work with blacks. Branded "hippies" by local farmers, they say they have been harassed by police, vehicles have been burnt, upholstery slashed and one of their houses razed by fire. The town is Rhodes, perched on the Naude's Nek Pass near Barkly East and the Lesotho border. Often snow-bound in winter, it has become a paradise for skiers and is known as the South African Saint Moritz. About seven young families have settled there in the past two years, apparently to the dissatisfaction of the more conservative residents. Mr Robert Sacco, who recently lost his house and all his possessions in a fire, spoke for the group. He said at one time there were about seven families who were closely knit but, because of the pressure, several have left and more were thinking of going.

## Vendetta

"I suppose the main reason for this vendetta against us is our relationship with blacks.

"And my staying in a poor Lesotho village with blacks for a year certainly hasn't helped matters."

He has written a book about the village, Ha Sekonyela, which is presently with his publishers.

The trouble started in September 1980 when the upholstery in Mr Sacco's light truck was slashed.

There were numerous minor incidents and then three of their vehicles were set alight on the same night.

Recently eight policemen searched Mr Sacco's house and laid 12 charges against him.

He appeared briefly in the Barkly East magistrate's court earlier this month on five of the charges.

He was acquitted on four, which included possession of dagga, stealing mud and water from the municipal commonage and trespassing on a neighbouring farmer's property.

## Determined

He was convicted on a fifth count of defeating the ends of justice and given a suspended fine of R100.

While the Sacco family was on holiday, their house was burned down.

"Although other people have left, there are some of us who will not let them chase us away.

"We are determined to stick it out and I intend to rebuild my house," said Mr Sacco.

Another resident, Mr John Steele, said he was scared that something would happen to his family as well.

"I have a wife and two daughters and would not want anything to happen to them," he said.

Major W Brown, a police public relations officer, said he knew nothing of complaints about the police.



## PROFESSOR PREDICTS GROWTH OF WHITE CONSERVATISM

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Jan 82 p 8

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

**MORE whites in South Africa will become conservative and more blacks will become angry and leave the country because of frustration, says Unisa's Professor Willem Kleynhans.**

Prof Kleynhans, who heads the Department of Political Science, said that more blacks would leave the country because they felt they could no longer obey the laws which they did not decide on.

Blacks did not have decision-making powers and just how were they expected to obey the laws made by the white minority, he asked. They obviously would feel frustrated and resort to other means in order to be admitted to the decision-making machinery of the country.

Prof Kleynhans said that it was vital that all population groups be granted equal education so that they could earn the same as other groups and prepare themselves for the proper running of their country.

Blacks should be al-

lowed to own property in their residential areas and all discriminatory laws which make them foreigners in the country of their birth should be abolished.

Referring to the opposition groups in the country, Prof Kleynhans said that there was bound to be confusion because there were a multiplicity of groups.

He said there was political opposition inside and outside Parliament. The opposition in Parliament consisted of the Progressive Reformed Party and the New Republic Party.

There were also parties which operated outside Parliament such as the Inkatha, ANC, black consciousness movements and others.

There was no doubt in his mind that as long as the Government's policies of separate development and apartheid were carried-out the opposition groups

would always be opposed to them.

He said opposition in Parliament was not and would never be effective once it did not have over 60 to 70 members — the Nationalist Party would always out-vote them when it comes to voting.

The PFP was only effective when it came to debates, but because of their membership they would be "beaten to the punch" when it came to voting.

In this case they were not effective and thus would fail to represent the interests of the electorates or masses.

The opposition must consist of blacks, whites, coloureds and Indians so that it would be effective and represent all cases of South Africa.

The opposition must try and attract more members so that it could outvote the present regime, otherwise non-peaceful activities of bringing about change in

this country would occur more often.

He would not like to see divisions pertaining to race being perpetuated because these divisions would breed hatred and misunderstanding.

Prof Kleynhans said he saw many whites becoming more conservative in the new year and hardening their attitudes against change in this country.

This behaviour, the professor said, would lead to large scale dissatisfaction from the blacks who would feel frustrated because of the Government's policies.

CSO: 4700/622

## COUP MAN'S WIFE SEEKS NIS HELP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text] **MRS Ina Dolincheck**, wife of Mr Martin Dolincheck who is to stand trial in the Seychelles in connection with the abortive coup late last year, yesterday bitterly criticised the National Intelligence Service (NIS) for doing nothing to assist in his defence at the trial.

Mrs Dolincheck, who spoke for the first time to the Press since her husband's arrest in November last year, insists that he was employed by the NIS when he was captured in the Seychelles by local security forces.

This is in contrast to a statement made by Mr Dolincheck, alias Donaldson, who told a Press conference at Victoria, shortly after he was captured, that his superiors were not aware that he had gone to the Seychelles.

He said he took leave and that the NIS was in no way involved in the attempted coup.

Mr Dolincheck, whose passport was

made out in the name of Anton Lubic; and issued in Durban, said shortly after his arrest in the Seychelles that although he was a member of the NIS he had taken leave between November 5 and December 17 to reconnoitre the Seychelles in advance of the attempted coup.

After his capture, interviewed by the Press in Victoria where he was paraded barefoot and with naked torso, hands manacled behind his back, Mr Dolincheck said that his part in the attempted coup had been inspired by his friendship with Colonel Mike Hoare and also by ideological reasons.

Had his superiors in the NIS known about his activities, "they would have had a fit" he said.

Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, head of the Security Police, also denied that Mr Dolincheck had any connection with the South African Police.

Sources in the Seychelles, however, told newspapermen visiting the prisoners that Mr Dolincheck was "irked"

by South African claims that he had left the SA National Intelligence Service before the coup.

"He is now talking a lot," they said. He also appealed through the Press to his "employers", asking that they provide legal representation for him.

Mrs Dolincheck, mother of two children, also said in Durban yesterday that she had contacted the offices of the NIS in Durban several times in connection with her husband's offence. She said she had been "fobbed off" and that nobody appeared willing to assist her husband.

Since his capture, Mr Dolincheck, who was well known to journalists in Durban, has repeatedly stated that it is up to the NIS to provide for his defence. He asked journalists on the island to contact his superiors to arrange for the defence.

The Attorney-General of the Seychelles, Mr S Rasool, said yesterday that as far as he was

aware Mr Donaldson (Dolincheck) had not been able to find anyone to defend him.

Mr Rasool also confirmed that six other people who will go on trial with Dolincheck in March, had been unable to obtain the services of British barristers. He said he understood that, at this stage, they would be defended by a local advocate.

However, he stressed that it was not certain if negotiations had collapsed in connection with a London barrister defending some of the accused.

## SOWETO HOUSING BACKLOG TO INCREASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The Viljoen Commission of Inquiry into the 35 000 housing backlog in Soweto has recommended that immediate steps be taken by the responsible authority to commission sites so that this backlog, which is likely to grow by 4 000 a year, be wiped out within five years.

The commission said in a report released by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, yesterday that altogether 55 000 housing units "must" be provided over the next five years.

The total cost of land, servicing and development is estimated at R800-million.

The commission estimated that the private sector could, in Soweto alone, make an effective contribution of R30-million and could also provide a substantial portion of the R500-million capital required from the Government.

#### Trust

The report said statistics show that the housing backlog in all

Black urban and rural areas is 168 000 units, excluding approximately 258 000 houses needed in the trust areas.

At an estimated cost of R10 000 a unit, including services, it would cost approximately R1,7-million to provide that number of houses.

The commission said the State therefore had the choice of: Failing to relieve the backlog, raising the enormous capital sums in order to provide "accommodation" along the lines of its past housing policy, or "allowing the development of a dynamic housing sector and the various sections of the private sector to be fully utilised."

#### Obvious

The political consequences of the first two alternatives were obvious, the commission warned.

The commission also said while security of title and tenure had been created for the Black householder through the 99-year leasehold, a similar leasehold title "must" be granted to housing developers and employers.

A number of recom-

mendations were also made for streamlining procedures to bring the envisaged housing plans into immediate operation.

The commission also recommended a system of subsidies for Black individuals for housing purposes. It said emphasis should be put on the creation of an effective and responsive housing process.

#### Interrelated

A process in which the individual Black household, the Black community, the private sector at large and the public sector are involved and interrelated in their respective roles to the maximum extent possible.

Dr Koornhof and the Deputy Minister for Finance, Mr Danie Steyn reacted in a combined statement saying the enormous task to supply Soweto with sufficient housing could not be undertaken by the State alone.

Priority was already being given to the supply of building sites in Soweto.

But, they said, the recommendations regarding subsidies for prospective owners were not acceptable to the Government and the matter was referred to a committee under the chairmanship of Mr Steyn.

They said other matters such as the publication of a masterplan of action regarding the improvement of housing programmes, was also already being pursued.

A strategy for Black housing had been clarified and included the following:

That it was the individual's responsibility, where it was within his ability, to supply his own housing.

● A minimum norm for low-cost housing would prevail,

● The State accepts its responsibility regarding the supply of housing, but its direct assistance would be limited to low-cost housing,

● All stumbling blocks should be removed so that the individual could afford to acquire his own house,

● The Department of Co-Operation and Development and the treasury and building societies should find ways and means by which Blacks and others could acquire funds for low-cost housing, they said.

## SOWETO SCHEME CONNECTED TO ESCOM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jan 82 p 9

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text] **THE** electrification of Soweto, expected to cost R206-million when eventually completed, has been described as the biggest electrification project in the world to be undertaken by a local authority at one time.

Mr Charles Mahuhushi, chairman of the Diep-Meadow Community Council, said at a ceremony in Soweto yesterday to mark the connection of a Soweto electricity station to the Electricity Supply Commission (Escom) that the electrification of Soweto had involved both overseas and local companies.

He said experts from overseas had come to this country to work with their South African colleagues on the scheme.

Contractors for the scheme are two large companies, General Electric and Siemens, who brought in smaller contractors to work with them.

Mr Mahuhushi called on Johannesburg to train Black electricians

so they can maintain Soweto's electricity when the White contractors move out.

**Electricians**

Small electricians in Soweto are employed as sub-contractors on the scheme.

Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, said the two major contractors for the electrification scheme were overseas companies, based in South Africa, whose services had been approved by the three community councils of Greater Soweto.

"Our residents did not object to our choice, which shows that the majority of Blacks want overseas companies to operate in South Africa," he said.

**Jobs**

The scheme has provided job opportunities for 3 500 Soweto residents.

Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West

Board, said it was originally thought the electrification project would cost R150-million but, with escalating costs, it will now be completed at a cost of R206-million. The board

was satisfied that the date set for the completion of the project would still be the end of next year.

He said Soweto residents would be charged the same electricity tariffs as Whites in their homes.

He thanked the South African Government for having guaranteed to the contracting companies that they would be paid.

20 000 houses in Soweto had already been wired but not connected to the electricity supply stations. About 6 000 were ready to be switched on and 1 000 were connected.



## FUTURE OF SOWETO'S CONTROVERSIAL THEBEHALI CONSIDERED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Jan 82 p 9

[Article by Chris Freidmond: "Happy in the Hot Seat"]

[Text] DAVID Thebehali believes his day is coming.

He confidently predicts that by September his opponents will be scrambling for seats on the Soweto Community Council. The last laugh will be his.

The much-maligned "mayor" of South Africa's largest urban black community is talking about the Council elections due later this year.

In 1978 the poll was a dismal flop. Only six percent of the voters turned out. Mr Thebehali himself was elected by fewer than 100 people.

In defence of the low poll he says the political situation early in 1978 was too uncertain for the election to succeed. There had been widespread unrest in 1977 and at the end of the year a number of Soweto community leaders and opponents of the Council were detained.

"We asked for the election to be postponed to later in the year, but it went ahead and the poll was only six percent," he said.

But in September, he says, things will be different. In the past four years people have seen that the council is not a toothless Government puppet. They will flock to the polls in their thousands and even the vociferous, radical critics will climb onto the bandwagon.

"And we already have a strategy for the campaign. We will confront all those candidates who have spent their time attacking the Council with newspaper reports of their previous comments. That will be our propaganda strategy and we will win again," he says.

It is an optimistic outlook, but then Mr Thebehali is an optimist, as evidenced by the volumes on dynamic leadership and personality development that fill his office bookshelf.

And optimism is obviously a very necessary trait for the management of Soweto.

How else could the chief elected executive of a chronically overcrowded black city, neglected for years by the white Government, claim that within four years his council will have caught up with the massive backlog of facilities — except for housing?

David Thebehali is a son of Soweto, born in Orlando 43 years ago. His rise to the hot-seat of power in his hometown has been chequered.

Less than 15 years ago, as national chairman of the Young Progressives — the youth wing of the Progressive Party — few would have singled him out as a potential cog in the National Party's bold new initiative for urban blacks just 10 years distant.

He was a staunch opponent of the Government, advocating radically different courses to the official channels for change into which he is locked today.

## False hopes

He says his approach altered in 1968 when he was elected to Soweto's Urban Bantu Council. His liberal

white Prog friends had raised false hopes for blacks.

"They gave us the impression that freedom was around the corner. But as I grew older, I realised this was untrue. I became more conservative. My ideas and idealism changed," he says.

So he dumped the radical approach and started to climb the ladder of civic government.

With the inception of community councils in 1978, he became Soweto's "strong man", a position he has since been re-elected to three times.

His council — one of three in Greater Soweto — has 76 000 of the 103 000 houses in the city under its jurisdiction, or about 800 000 of the estimated 1-million residents.

To say that Mr Thebehali is a controversial council chairman would be an understatement.

A quick flip through newspaper files shows that he has been the centre of explosive issues more often than he cares to recall.

He is slammed for working within the "system", for accepting the Government-designated role for blacks.

To some he is a "sellout", to others he is just a fall-guy

for the Government, a symbol of authority against which hate can be directed.

Either way it takes some of the heat off the State and leaves Mr Thebehali to ride the waves of frustration that surge through Soweto. It also leaves him at the mercy of the Press.

And mention of the Press causes his glare to harden. He believes he has received more than a raw deal from journalists — particularly black reporters.

He is particularly bitter about reporting on "rent increases" — a highly emotive issue in Soweto.

"The Press has not told the truth. They have been unbelievably mischievous. They have failed to inform residents why increases are necessary."

He then stresses that house rents in Soweto have remained static at between R1.75 and R2.55 a month for at least 15 years.

Increased service charges, over which his council has no control, have forced the cost of accommodation to around R30 a month, he says.

Higher tariffs are passed on by Eskom, the Rand Water Board and the Johannesburg City Council, but it is the Community Council that takes the flak when it passes the increases on to the consumers, he complains.

Mr Thebehali's dislike of the Press is matched only by his scorn for white liberals — his erstwhile political partners.

## Rejection

He attacks the Progressive Federal Party in a manner seemingly borrowed from the Nats.

He challenges them to stop "playing with words", and state clearly that they are "for integration".

The PFP should tell the public they are for one-man-one-vote and integrated facilities — including swimming pools, he says.

He is particularly bitter about the rejection of the Council by veteran PFP MP.

Mrs Helen Surman who, he says, described it as a "telephone toy".

"We have exploded the myths surrounding the Soweto Council. We have shown that it can and does work for the people of Soweto."

"The residents are looking to us to respond to their civic needs and we are moving towards coping with their aspirations."

"Their priorities are a house, a job, education for their children and a better environment. We as a council can respond to these needs and the people know that."

"Regardless of one's political views, a road is a road, electricity is electricity, water is water. People need them, we can provide them."

He boasts of over R400-million worth of development underway in Soweto at present and the creation of up to 5 000 jobs by the programme to upgrade facilities.

He claims that no development is possible in Soweto without the approval of his council, although the Government has the final say.

But then, he points out, even the Johannesburg City Council's plans are subject to Provincial approval.

And the Soweto Council has muscle too. The extensive development plans and massive expenditure are proof of the pressure it is able to apply on the Government, he says.

"We have complete control over our affairs here in Soweto and over the expenditure of every cent that flows into our coffers."

"The West Rand Administration Board can't build a single house in Soweto without our approval. The Government can't initiate plans without consulting us. We are as independent as any city council in the country."

The council controls an annual budget of R153-million and makes provision for an R11-million deficit.

Mr Thebehali is confident of closing the gap in the provision of facilities caused by years of neglect by 1985.

## Housing

"In 1979 we estimated that R709-million was needed to make Soweto a proper residential area. We are spending R400-million. We need another R500-million which we should be able to spend over the next four years," he says.

On the housing issue, Mr Thebehali shrugs off the fact that only 43 houses were built in Soweto last year, and prefers to talk about the 800 dwellings and 400 flats under construction, and plans for the 10 000 house programme that should be finalised this year.

But he has no illusions about the housing backlog.

"We will never catch up with the demand. Not even a PFP government could do that. The best we can do — and will do — is to ease the shortage."

"But the private sector must get involved and play its role," he says.

He believes he is well accepted by the people of Soweto.

"Why else would they queue up to see me every Tuesday and Thursday?" he asks, referring to the 150-odd Sowetans who wait in the corridor outside to discuss their problems with him.

The interviews seem as much a public relations exercise as the civic duty of an elected representative.

Some of the pleas for help are clearly way outside his jurisdiction. He is a marriage and careers counsellor, an arbiter in disputes and a channel for approaches to higher authority.

"If I can help them, I do. My success rate in sorting out problems is generally good. They would not come to me if they did not accept me," he claims.

But what of the argument that people approach him because there is no one else?

"That is a stupid argument. I don't force anyone to come here. There are other services that offer help, but people come here because they know I can and do help."

"Even some of my critics, some of the black journalists, have come to me for help in getting houses. Then we have a good laugh," he says.

WELGEDACHT R20-MILLION EXPANSION PROGRAM CONFIRMED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jan 82 p 21

[Text] WELGEDACHT Exploration, the Rand Mines coal producer situated at Utrecht, Natal, is undertaking a R20-million modernisation and expansion programme, due for completion by 1984, as reported in these pages last September.

The programme has three main elements: the establishment of a new washing plant for the Utrecht section at a cost of R8,0-million in current terms; a R5-million upgrading of the Utrecht section to increase production so as fully to utilise the capacity of the new washing plant; and the expansion of the underground operation at the Zimbato section at a cost of some R7-million in 1982 terms to replace the opencast operation.

The decision to build the new washing plant for Utrecht, which until now has produced unwashed anthracite in small quantities for local and export consumption, was taken when Welgedacht won the contract for the

supply of anthracite to Carbochem's new synthetic rubber plant at Newcastle.

Karbochem will require a regular take-off of 50 000 tons a year from January 1983, but the plant is scheduled for completion by October 1982. The anthracite will be used as a chemical feedstock.

Roy Posselt, managing director of Welgedacht Exploration, said: "Although the Karbochem order is not very substantial, it has given the Utrecht section the boost needed to justify building the new plant which, in turn, will enable Welgedacht to take advantage of other outlets for washed anthracite."

With an eye to the future, the plant has been designed so that production can be doubled if the market situation justifies this.

In addition, capital will have to be spent on housing for the increased labour complement necessary to operate the wash plant, workshop extensions, and mobile equipment.

CSO: 4700/619

## THOUSANDS OF POLES EXPECTED TO IMMIGRATE THIS YEAR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jan 82 p 10

[Article by Kay Turvey]

[Text] **A FEW** thousand Polish immigrants are expected to arrive in South Africa before the year is up.

South African Airways' special price immigration bookings on its scheduled, bi-weekly flights from Vienna are packed with Poles hoping to make a new home for themselves in South Africa.

Seventy-four more Polish immigrants arrived at Jan Smuts Airport from Vienna, yesterday. The forty men who came out with their families are all under contract to work for South African concerns.

Secunda, Sasol, Iscor, Escora, Dorbyl and the CSIR all having sent recruitment missions to Vienna to liaise with the Poles, who left their homeland before martial law was declared on December 13 and are now seeking employment.

According to Mr George Wallas, chairman of the Federation of Poles in South Africa, who now meets the immigrants on a regular basis when they arrive each Sunday and Thursday, there are

still another 50 South African firms which have declared they are interested in employing skilled Polish workers.

In the meantime it was reported that some of the Polish seamen granted political asylum in South Africa and now employed by Iscor in Vanderbijlpark, are unhappy.

Seven of the 29 who were employed by Iscor have left their jobs already, less than a month after settling in the country.

They are among the 73 who jumped ship in Walvis Bay in December.

**Room-sharing**

Their disenchantment arose over accommodation. The men found themselves sharing rooms — three to a room.

According to Mr Wallas they resented having to share rooms with men they did not know. The men had been promised separate

housing facilities in their contract.

Mr Wallas said there had been some "misunderstanding".

"They obviously did not expect to be employing the sailors at Is-

cor, so had no accommodation available when the opportunity arose to employ them."

**Own rooms**

Mr Wallas said the seamen told him they had expected to be locked up and put in a camp when they jumped ship in Walvis, so they could not really complain about employment accommodation, except that they had been promised better.

Some of the men have subsequently been accommodated in family homes constructed by Iscor for workers expected in six months' time.

In the houses the men all have their own rooms although they share the sitting-room, he said. Others are being accommodated in an hotel.

Mr Wallas said all the men had been given to understand the accommodation arrangement was only temporary, until something better could be organised.

**Language**

There have also been complaints by the Poles, some of whom speak a few words of English, that they are

being taught only Afrikaans at Iscor.

"It is however, the language they need to communicate in the area," Mr Wallas commented.

He said he was trying to encourage the men to learn English on their own and take private lessons in the language.



## JAPANESE INROADS INTO MARKETS EXAMINED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 17 Jan 82 p 5

[Articles by Andrew McNulty: "Rising Sun Blazing Into SA as a Prime Market"]

[Text] A NEW challenge to Western industry is emerging from the Land of the Rising Sun — Japanese computer equipment.

Japanese computer companies have forcefully entered export markets in the past three years and are already threatening to repeat — in one of the most strategic growth industries of the next 20 years — the thrashings they gave US and European car, steel and consumer electronic industries.

If industry analysts are correct, South Africa as a developing country has been designated by the Japanese as a prime market to capture a strong market share.

They are clearly out to repeat the tried-and-tested formula — including high-volume sales, production expertise and technical innovation — that led to dominance in other fields.

Japanese computer companies are said to hold only 10% to 15% of the world-wide computer market compared with estimates of 50% for IBM.

Their exports of computers are minuscule beside those of cars, consumer electronics and semi-conductors.

In 1979 only 7.3% of computers produced in Japan were exported compared with 50% of all cars produced.

But exports by Japan's computer makers are growing at a rate of 20% to 25% annually.

Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has set a national goal for 1990 of winning a worldwide market share of 30% and a US market share of 15%.

Taiyu Kobayashi, chairman of the leading Japanese computer company, Fujitsu — currently ranked fifth in the world computer market — has forecast that in the coming three years his company's export ratio will nearly double to reach 30%.

This could push Fujitsu into second place behind IBM, far and away the world leader with annual sales of \$28 213-million and holding about 57% of the world market by value of computers installed. Fujitsu now has an estimated 2% to 3%.

Nippon Electric Co (NEC) is aiming to lift its export

ratio from a current 30% to 40% by 1985.

The Japanese offensive into computer exports is led by the same Japanese companies — Fujitsu, Nippon, Hitachi and Toshiba — that are already world leaders in sales of semi-conductors, basic building blocks in computers.

It was only in 1979 that the Japanese made their first big foray into the market for sophisticated semi-conductors.

Financial advantages — including low interest rates, longer payback periods and longer-term profit goals — helped the Japanese to invest heavily in new production capacity while US companies

were cutting back in the 1979 recession.

By the end of that year, the Japanese had snatched 42% of the market for 16K RAM chips.

They are now producing millions of the 64K RAMs, just coming into general use and forecast to be heading for a \$1 200-million-a-year market by 1985.

Dataquest, the California-based market-research company, estimates that in the first half of 1981 Japanese companies shipped as many as 1.7-million of these new chips, or about 2.5 times as many as US companies.

The authoritative US weekly, Business Week, has noted that the Japanese are aiming to attack the US computer market by using a variation of the strategy that worked so well in cars and consumer electronics.

"Start at the low end of the product spectrum, establish a reputation for excellence and then get customers to trade up."

The first step would be to dominate the domestic and nearby markets, then use the cost and price advantages of high-volume production runs to dominate internationally.

Sceptics say that the Japanese juggernaut will face a far more difficult obstacle in world computer markets, which are much less monolithic than in cars, steel, ships and even semi-conductors.

Software, the programmes that give the computer its electronic instructions, could

be slow and difficult for the Japanese to develop for international markets, they say.

The US, on the other hand, has software in abundance, said now to be a \$1 000-million business.

This, in the opinion of many experts, is likely to be the scene of the fiercest battles between the Japanese and American computer companies in the next few years.

However, Business Week says that, just as the Japanese did with cars, they will Americanise their computer hardware and software.

"Most Japanese companies have either hooked up with US partners, as Fujitsu has done with Amdahl Corp and TRW Inc to learn the ropes in this country, or they have set up a subsidiary with American executives in charge.

"Nippon Electric's Infor-

mation Systems subsidiary in Lexington, Massachusetts, now generates revenues at an annual rate of \$100-million — right on target, executives say, to make its goal of \$400-million in annual revenues by 1985."

In South Africa, the only major Japanese company marketing medium to large computers, Hitachi, is represented by Persetel, a Barlow Rand group company.

Persetel's managing director, Roux Marnitz, believes that the Japanese policy of IBM-compatible equipment will ensure that software does not become an insurmountable problem.

"IBM has got to look after its existing customer base. That is why it cannot afford to design new systems using incompatible software," he says.

Another US business magazine, Forbes, says that the

only sector where the Japanese do not yet seem to be a threat is the minicomputer market, contested mainly by US companies IBM, DEC, Data General, and Hewlett Packard.

"To come up to par with US minicomputer makers would require an enormous effort in software.

"Minicomputers not only use software particular to each manufacturer, but are often linked into larger networks, a very complex discipline," the magazine comments.

They may also face difficulties in the burgeoning market for personal and small business computers — estimated by Dataquest to be already a \$2 400-million world market growing at an annual 40% — where the US has a strong lead in producing the highly competent software essential in this market.

The US also has what looks like an unassailable position in specialised computer uses such as "computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing" (CAD/CAM) that promise to revolutionise manufacturing productivity.

## Japanese Threat to IBM

Only three years the Japanese appear to have created formidable competition for the market leader in South African computers, IBM.

The \$1 600-million Hitachi group, represented locally by the Barlow Rand group company, Persetel, entered the SA market in 1979 and remains the only major Japanese company selling medium to large computers in this country.

Hitachi ranks second among Japanese producers behind the \$2 700-million Fujitsu (\$1 800-million in computers and data processing), which has so far stayed out of the South African market.

Roux Marnitz, Persetel's managing director, says that the company has so far sold 18 major computer systems with a cumulative value of more than R30-million.

Prices have ranged between R500 000 and R4-million.

"No other supplier, not even IBM, has sold 18 large-scale computer systems to new customers over the past three years.

"At least 80% of the large-scale systems sold by other

vendors are sold to their existing customers as upgrades," he says.

Annual sales growth since Persetel was formed in 1979 has been between 75% and 100%. "We expect to maintain this rate for at least the next five years."

In line with the reputation growing round the Japanese computer groups for success in the high-powered sector of the market, Persetel also claims to have supplied the most powerful computers yet installed in South Africa.

These machines, two PS/9s, are each capable of executing more than 16-million instructions a second. Another two are on order.

A major selling strategy of the Japanese machines is lower prices, said to be as much as 30% below those of IBM in the large mainframe sector.

The Hitachi machines are all IBM-compatible, which means that any IBM user can

easily convert to the lower-priced Hitachi equipment, or upgrade to a more powerful system relatively cheaply while continuing to use IBM software.

Persetel also claims easier installation and better reliability for its Hitachi computers, quoting examples where the country's most powerful computer system was installed and commissioned in less than 24 hours where competitive products could have taken two weeks or longer.

The success of this strategy is borne out, Mr Marnitz says, by the fact that no other IBM-compatible computer manufacturer has yet managed to secure any orders for large computers in SA.

STAC JOINS PROBE OF BLACK EDUCATION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] **'THE Soweto Teachers' Action Committee (STAC) yesterday announced its intention to join hands with the newly formed ad-hoc committee which is to probe the current state of affairs in black education.**

A spokesman for STAC, Mr Lekgau Mathabathe, who is also an executive member of the Committee of Ten, said the new committee needs to be given more muscle because of the importance of the subject it is to work on.

The committee, consisting of leading members of the black community, was formed last week following the high matric failure rate and the delay in releasing JC results.

Members of the new committee are: The Very Reverend Simeon Nkoane, Anglican Dean of Johannesburg; Mr HH Dlamlenze, general secretary of the African Teachers' Association of SA (ATASA); Mr Leonard Mosala, a community leader; Rev Buti Tlhagale, of the Black Priest's Solidarity Group; Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, a community leader and the Rev Joe Siyigo.

The committee has called a public meeting for Sunday, January 24, where parents and other members of the community can come together to share views on the matter.

The Department of Education and Training came under heavy attack by leading educationists and community leaders over its handling of last year's exam paper leaks.

It was also slammed for delaying JC results and for

the confusion surrounding the nature of matric passes obtained by students, most of whom still do not know what symbols they obtained.

Mr Mathabathe said STAC would meet tonight to finalise details of a public meeting they will have on Sunday at Dube YWCA and the question of having a joint meeting with the ad-hoc committee.

"We view this matter in a very serious light because if things don't go well with our children, then the future of this country will go to the dogs.

"And as this is a national issue, we thought it necessary that we should have a common venue where we can formulate a common strategy. I therefore want to appeal to all parents, students and everybody to be present.

"We have a very serious situation on our hands as parents and if we don't bring it under control now, it may be too late. This question of age limit restrictions on our children is the most sensitive and should be tackled at the earliest convenience.

"It is the fault neither of the parent nor of the students themselves that some of them have grown over the age limit of the classes they are in and we cannot allow the children to be punished by being denied education when they still want to be in the classroom," he said.

The Rev Nkoane, responsible for making statements on behalf of the ad-hoc committee, was not available for comment yesterday.

## ANC COMPARED TO WIT KOMMANDO

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Jan 82 p 16

**[Text] GROUPS like the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress would help determine the future of human relations in South Africa, says a leading Afrikaans academic.**

Addressing the 15th annual congress of the South African Sociological Association in Pretoria on Wednesday, Prof Hennie Coetzee of Potchefstroom University drew a parallel between the emergence of right-wing groups like the Ossewa-Brandwag in the 1940s and organisations like the Wit Kommando today.

"While the ideals (of the PAC and ANC) on one hand and the Wit Kommando on the other) of the groups differ, they will play a

definite role in essential human relations in future," he said.

Prof Coetzee said critics of apartheid did not form a homogenous group.

While certain people totally rejected apartheid on religious or other grounds, one also found people critical of certain aspects of the apartheid policy.

The last groups fell into what eminent Afrikaans writer N P van Wyk Louw classified as "loyal resistance."

The emergence of

black nationalism had important implications for race relations in South Africa. It represented the expression of a new ideal.

However, it would be "incorrect" to believe the ideal of black nationalism had been realised.

Prof Coetzee said it was distressing to see mutual ignorance between blacks and whites concerning each other's lifestyles continuing, while there was increasing interdependence in other areas. — Supu

CSO: 4700/622



DISAFFECTION AMONG WHITE PUBLIC WORKERS 'SYMPTOMATIC'

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Welcome to the Club"]

[Text] THE parliamentary session for this year opens on January 29 and already Cabinet ministers are settling in Cape Town to prepare for what may be a significant year.

The Government, not for the first time it has to admit, is faced with a major crisis - right in its own backyard. Thousands of white civil servants have come out strongly against what they believe is an untenable situation. We can only say to them: Welcome to the club.

Over and above that, there are several other factors that may make this a decisive one for the Prime Minister.

We see the disaffection among white public servants as symptomatic of a much wider crisis situation which demands speedy and aggressive attention from Mr P W Botha.

It is now clear that the public servants outcry is not caused merely by bad wages and working conditions, but by the Government's intransigence to stop an unworkable system of separation based on race.

The writing must surely be on the wall for the Nats. We have seen increasing attacks on the Government coming from strange sectors like the NGK and the academic sector.

Afrikaners themselves; those who use their heads and not their emotions, are aware that if things are to go on as they are, the whole edifice is going to tumble about our ears.

The church is taking a hard look at the incompatibility of apartheid with Christianity. The white academics are seeing the impracticality of the policy.

Rumours of an intended military coup here seem far-fetched, but there is no escaping the feasibility of such action from hard-nosed military men who must be getting sick and tired of emotional ideologies.

To them the country's future, which is at stake, is far more important than the emotional mouthings of men who are either trying to satisfy complexes or playing for applause. Military men know exactly what it is like to send their boys out to fight wars that do not justify all that sacrifice.

Mr Botha has this albatross tied round his neck and it must seem to those who are concerned about the country's future that something has to be done once and for all to get radical right-wingers off the backs of men who have intentions to reform, but cannot.

The brutal truth is Mr Botha has been unable to handle these factions. They have become bolder with the passage of time.

The time, we seem to think, is auspicious for him to act tough with these men and stop the cancer before its virulence becomes an epidemic that cannot be staunched.

## NATS URGED TO HEED LESSON OF URBAN INFLUX

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Jan 82 p 6

[Editorial: "It's Time to Take a Stand"]

[Text]

THE SHEER physical impossibility of stemming the flood of people into urban areas (the so-called white areas) has been repeated time and again.

The latest report released by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) in Pretoria says 75 percent of black South Africans will be living in urban areas by the year 2000.

This should in fact put paid to the apostles of "independent" black states who work under the specious theory that by providing South African blacks a political "home" in these areas this would halt migration from rural to urban areas.

The HSRC report states that a massive process of urbanisation is taking place in spite of Government efforts to decentralise jobs and to use influx control. The shift to the metropolitan areas is particularly noticeable in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging areas, the report states. It also shows a shift, significantly enough, from the Cape and Free State to the Transvaal.

The tragedy for this country is even in the face of such brutal evidence, arrived at by scientific analysis, the Nats and their pundits

will not take note. In fact, the opposite is likely to happen, because in panic the Government may try, as it has in the past, to strengthen its influx control laws and decentralisation of jobs.

In the light of such evidence one would imagine the Government to have second thoughts about giving non-viable, often badly administered "homelands" this so-called independence and face the reality of the inevitable industrial process.

One would think that reason would prevail and such figures given the kind of attention that simply cries out for change.

The political scenario being what it is, this is a pipe dream. Even the humanity of easing the suffering visited upon millions of blacks is not going to change the minds of authoritarian minds once set upon their course.

To make matters worse the myth of homelands is exacerbated by the kind of people who are propped up to rule them. There has been chaos of unimaginable scale in the Transkei. The same can be said of Venda where evidence of large-scale corruption, nepotism and now even callousness is being unearthed. The Ciskei is bound on the same sad course.

We as blacks have stopped complaining. We have lived through such plainly immoral situations for some decades now. We are able to absorb more of it, we think. We do not imagine we will be able to absorb this kind of evil forever. So we are not even speaking to our people.

We are speaking to those white voters who put this Government in power. They are badly mistaken to think they are shelving the problems of the country by encouraging their Government to go on such suicidal politics. The time has come for them to take a stand.

CSO: 4700/622

# SENTRACHEM AMMONIA PROJECT CANCELLED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text] SENTERCHEM announced yesterday that it was shelving its plans to build a giant ammonia plant at a cost of about R630-million.

The reason for this is that the new fertiliser prices announced by the Government are considerably lower than those required to provide the industry with an adequate return on investments.

The managing director of Senterchem, Dave Marlow, told me yesterday from Rustenburg, plans to build the factory were definitely off.

As a result of this he expects South Africa to import between 100 000 and 150 000 tons of ammonia a year at a cost of about R23-million.

This will go on until alternative plans can be made to produce the product in South Africa.

Mr Marlow said the only reason why Senterchem was not going ahead with the project was that the return on investment at the 1982 prices laid down by the Government was too low.

It was estimated that a plant to produce 1 500 tons of ammonia a day would cost about R400-million at today's prices — or R630-million on the basis of a mid-1985 commissioning.

In a statement issued yesterday, Senterchem said: "In light of the resultant lack of assurance regarding the future profitability of this very

substantial investment, Senterchem has informed the Government that it will not proceed with the large ammonia project."

Mr Marlow said he expected the demand for ammonia to grow much faster in the coming years because of the important role it played in the manufacturing of fertiliser.

He also pointed out that there was a huge explosion at the Senterchem factory in Milnerton, Cape Town, which could further reduce the supply of the strategic product in the next few months.

He said to put up a new factory normally took about three years to commissioning and was very capital intensive.

At this stage it is not clear whether other big companies like AECI will approach the Government to build a factory.

One expects that they will have the same problems as Senterchem to get an adequate return on investment at the relatively low price for fertiliser.

There is, of course, the possibility that Sasol could supply more of the product, but yesterday it was not clear to what extent it could do it.

It must be pointed out that Senterchem's new plant was still in the initial stages.

In the last annual report no mention was made of the location or the partners to join Senterchem in the project.

## SUNSEED FUEL OIL BREAKTHROUGH REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] PILANESBERG.

— South African scientists have achieved a world breakthrough in the field of using plant oils as a substitute for diesel.

The Director of the Division of Agricultural Engineering, Mr J J Bruwer, told an agricultural conference at Pilanesberg, in Bophuthatswana, that successful chemical changes had been made to sunflower oil which now, for the first time, made it a practical alternative to diesel.

The breakthrough had been the result of 2½ years of intensive research by the Division of Agricultural Engineering in Pretoria.

Mr Bruwer said details of the breakthrough — which could radically change the pattern of the world's energy consumption — would be released at the International Energy Congress to be held in North Dakota in the United States in August.

Mr Bruwer said the new fuel would be economically competitive with diesel and it was estimated that

farmers would be able to produce it at a cost of 44c a litre. At present diesel is supplied to farmers at 44c a litre.

A research project had also been launched by the division to enable farmers to produce and process the new fuel on their own farms.

Mr Bruwer said South Africa could replace a significant part of its diesel imports with the new fuel because this country had about 1,3-million ha of land available for planting sunflower. This was apart from agricultural land needed for maize.

— Sapa.



## BUILDING INDUSTRY SEEKS MORE SKILLED ARTISANS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jan 82 p 7

[Article by Cas St Leger]

[Text] THE skilled labour requirements of the building industry could not be met by immigration alone, according to the annual report of the Witwatersrand branch of the Master Builders' and Allied Trades' Association.

The artisan employment figure had reached the 1977 figure while the non-artisan figure had increased far beyond previous years.

National employment figures, according to the report, indicated a 20 percent increase in respect of artisans since 1978 and a 56 percent increase in the case of non-artisans. The total shortage of artisans had now reached 5 600 or a 15,6 percent shortfall.

It was estimated that the additional actual skilled labour requirements during 1981-84 would be 555 per annum. "These additional requirements cannot be satisfied by immigration only. Our industry will have to train apprentices in far greater numbers than what we were prepared to do in the past."

**Even higher**

If the building industry's productivity level did not increase during the period 1982 to 1984, the shortfall might be even higher. The productivity level of the building industry was statistically much lower than that of the manufacturing and non-agricultural industries.

The industry's immigration campaign had been "very successful" and it was expected that the target figure of 500 "well-qualified and selected" immigrants should be achieved, with the last men arriving early this year.

**Forced**

The shortage of Black labour related directly to the shortage of accommodation. The serious shortage of Black accommodation in the urban areas had forced employers to engage unregistered Black labour.

"In view of the fact that local registered Blacks are not prepared to work in the building industry," the report continued, "contractors can only rely on contract labour from the homelands."

As contractors were required to show proof that accommodation had been secured before they were allowed to recruit homelands Blacks, "this avenue of recruitment is therefore also closed to them," in view of the tremendous housing shortage.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had agreed that contractors should erect temporary or permanent accommodation for their Black workers, with a 99-year right of occupation in permanent structures.

## BRIEFS

**TEARGAS USED ON PUPILS--Durban.**--Police in Durban used tear-gas yesterday afternoon to disperse a group of Black pupils at Umlazi. A senior police officer said about 150 former pupils and 300 pupils of the Vukuzakhe and Menzi high schools at Umlazi had assembled in the street in front of the schools shortly after noon and marched down a highway. Police requested the pupils to disperse, but tear-gas had to be used when they refused. By late yesterday afternoon calm had returned to the area, police said. The report said the trouble had apparently been caused by pupils who were dissatisfied because they had to rewrite exams after matric papers had allegedly been leaked. The re-examination started yesterday.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jan 82 p 2]

**ESCOM TO DOUBLE OUTPUT--**The Electricity Supply Commission is to double its power output over the next 10 years at a cost of R14 000 million. The chairman of Escom, Mr Jan Smith, announced in Johannesburg yesterday that the output of 19 000 megawatt would be increased to more than 38 000 megawatt and eventually to 72 000 megawatt by the end of the century. Asked about the demand for Escom power, Mr Smith said it had increased by 8,8 percent a year over the past 30 years, which was between two and four percent higher than the growth rate. He did not expect the demand to drop significantly over the next decade.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jan 82 p 9]

**TAX STAFF SHORTAGE--**The Commissioner for Inland Revenue, Mr W J H van der Walt, yesterday dismissed a Sunday newspaper report of a multi-million rand sales tax swindle as "mere kite-flying." "I refuse to comment on a newspaper report which is only speculation," said Mr Van der Walt. The Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, was "in conference" yesterday and could not be contacted, Mrs Horwood said. The newspaper report claimed that sources in the Department of Inland Revenue had said that Johannesburg businesses owed R400-million in GST. GST generated in Johannesburg last year, said the report had been R700-million. It should have been R1 000-million. Shortages of 75 percent of the tax inspector staff, which checked almost half the country's revenue, had resulted in millions of rand lost on tax revenue. "We have staff shortages," said Mr Van der Walt, "the same as any other Government department." He declined to be more specific. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jan 82 p 2]

**HOLMDENE BRICKWORKS--**Holmdene Brickworks, near Standerton, is one of many brick-yards which have found it necessary to modernise its production facilities in an attempt to regain some lost ground and meet increasing demands created by the chronic shortage of clay bricks. Projects such as Sasol Two and Three and a new power station

have caused an increased local demand and Holmdene Brickworks has responded by installing a completely mechanised plant involving a series of four conveyor supplied by Fenner (SA). The first conveyor, a 500-mm wide by 167-m long unit, brings clay from the quarry into the primary crusher where it passes onto a second conveyor feeding a pre-mixer. A third Fenner unit conveys the mixed clay to a secondary crusher, while the fourth unit moves the material to a final mixer. "Production of bricks will increase from 3-million a month to 7-million a month when the plant is commissioned early in March," predicted Rodney Bowker, a director of the company. The plant, with its modernised rotary kiln and handling system, is expected to be one of the most advanced brickworks in the country. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jan 82 p 24]

SUGAR COMPANIES' MERGER--In a deal worth about R550-million, Anglo American's two sugar-orientated companies are getting together after only a week of negotiations which will create a group with assets of more than R1 000-million. The new group, to be called Tongaat-Hulett Group after the names of the two companies involved, will be just under 40 percent controlled by Anglo and a dominant force in the country's sugar industry, with a combined share of about 36 percent of the output. The deal will not become effective until the start of the two companies' new financial year on April 1 and, apart from its position in the sugar industry, the group will have interests in aluminium, paper and packaging, building materials, foods and animal feeds, textiles, and electrical engineering and electronics. The bulk of the non-sugar interests, with the exception of aluminium, comes from the Tongaat side, and that group's managing director, Mr Alan Hankinson said last night that "the addition of (his group's) resources to the considerable liquidity of Huletts is confidently expected to place the new group in a position where its growth rate will be further accelerated, and it is anticipated that a considerable number of new projects will emerge". [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jan 82 p 1]

CISKEI'S NEW FACTORY--East London.--A new clothing factory, initially creating 450 jobs, is being built at Fort Jackson, near Mdantsane, at a cost of \$2,9-million for the first phase. A Ciskeian National spokesman said it was hoped the factory, Thrustor Manufacturing Industries (Pty), being developed by the Corporation and LTA Construction, would eventually employ 600 people. Women were already being trained by the Manpower Development Centre as machine-operators for the factory, due to be completed towards the end of March. Production, ranging from overalls to sophisticated protective clothing, will start soon after.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jan 82 p 2]

HELISTOP APPROVED--The South African Railways can establish a helistop on top of the Paul Kruger Building in the Johannesburg station complex, the City Council decided yesterday. But certain conditions regarding fire fighting equipment and other safety requirements will have to be met. The City's Officer of Health, Dr Ivor Richard, opposed the application because of noise and safety factors. It was pointed out, however, that the helistop would be used for only two landings and take-offs a day. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jan 82 p 7]

TURBINE-GENERATOR UNITS--South Africa will need 24 more 600-megawatt turbine-generator units or their equivalent by the year 2000 to supplement its power station

capacity, says Wilfried Wentges, managing board chairman of Siemens' South African subsidiary. Mr Wentges, answering questions at a seminar in West Germany on German-South African economic relations, said he expected some 50 to 60 percent of these orders to go to local firms, or to the South African subsidiaries of multinationals. He said that in 1981 some 30 percent of the Western world's total power station orders came from South Africa, and noted a spate of recent contracts.--  
Reuter. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jan 82 p 19]

CSO: 4700/619



## MUGABE'S RADICAL STATEMENTS WORRY RIVALS, WHITES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 Jan 82 p 8

[Article by Steven Taylor: "Only a Matter of Time Before One-Party Rule"]

[Text]

A SPATE of radical statements by Premier Robert Mugabe foreshadowing the introduction of a one-party system in Zimbabwe has rekindled anxieties among minorities over clauses in the Lancaster House constitution which guarantee their rights.

Black leaders, including Mr Joshua Nkomo, the veteran of nationalist politics and Mr Mugabe's main rival, have joined the country's whites this week in articulating fears over an increasingly sharp swing to the left by the ruling ZANU (PF) party.

This deviation from the moderation which marked the party's first 18 months in office is characterised by the doggedness with which it is now pursuing the one-party issue, coupled with its handling of the economy in its pursuit of egalitarian principles.

There is consensus among observers that Mr Mugabe will have his one-party state sooner or later, the main point of debate being whether clauses in the constitution which would effectively bar

its introduction before another general election will be allowed to run their course.

There are two sections which stand in the way of ZANU (PF) hegemony. The first entrenches the representation of whites by 20 MPs in the 100-seat parliament. The second is the bill of rights, which guarantees freedom of association — the right to form political parties. This clause expires in 1990 unless overturned earlier by a 100 percent vote of parliament, which, in the present climate, is inconceivable.

### Rhetoric

Given the tone of recent statements by government leaders it would seem unlikely that ZANU (PF) is prepared to wait eight years for establishing one-party rule and the constitution is seen in some circles as being doomed.

Diplomatic sources point out however that in spite of the growth of radical rhetoric there have so far been no violations of the document.

Even the continued detention of 12 whites without charge or any sign that they will soon be brought to trial, and the deportation of a young motor mechanic for defacing portraits of the country's leaders, are within the bounds of emergency powers which have been in force since UDI.

It is concern over what the ruling party intends rather than anything which has actually been done which this week prompted Mr Nkomo, another black political leader, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, and many whites to voice fears for the constitution.

Mr Nkomo, for example, said that statements by the Prime Minister putting ZANU (PF) above parliament and indicating that the party would rule Zimbabwe "forever", went against the constitution which they signed together at Lancaster House.

Mr Nkomo's objections are important, for without him Mr Mugabe would find it difficult to translate his objectives into reality without violence.

A merger would bring together Mr Nkomo's 20 parliamentary seats and ZANU (PF)'s 57, leaving opposition to 20 white MPs and three MPs of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council.

So far Mr Nkomo has shown no willingness to get around the table with ZANU (PF) and Mr Mugabe's claim that talks were scheduled in two weeks elicited a smart denial.

There can be little doubt however that the ruling party has made the matter a priority for the year of national transformation, as 1982 has

been dubbed, and it is questionable whether Mr Nkomo can hold out against negotiations for much longer.

### Merger

The Patriotic Front will maintain that traditional differences between its supporters and Mr Mugabe's Shona powerbase militate against unification and Mr Nkomo could use that argument to keep ZANU (PF) at bay for some time.

The main question therefore is how urgently Mr Mugabe wants to establish one-party rule.

With the creation by North Korean instructors of a 5th army brigade composed of 5 000 former Mugabe guerrillas, the Prime Minister is, according to some sources, equipping himself with the instrument with which he can impose one-party rule on Zimbabwe.

Informed diplomatic sources believe that such speculation is premature and that the Prime Minister, believing that a merger is a vital platform for his plans, will not make any move to establish a one-party state until he has persuaded the Patriotic Front that a merger is either desirable or inevitable.

Should such unification be effected however, it is unlikely that the constitution would survive in its present form and prospects of further general elections would recede accordingly.

CSO: 4700/624

## MUGABE SAYS SOUTH AFRICAN SPIES RECONNOITER INYANGA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] **THE Zimbabwe National Army has information that South African agents, dispatched for a "reconnaissance operation", are moving in the Inyanga area, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told the House of Assembly yesterday.**

Mr Mugabe was answering questions during private members' question time. He had been asked by Mr James Thrush (RF, Highlands) how many reports he had received of cases of assault against tourists visiting the area by members of the Fifth Brigade, which is being trained in Inyanga by Korean advisers.

He told the House that between October 7 and December 11 there had been 10 incidents, two of which involved allegations of physical assault, the others of "general harassment".

These incidents had been investigated by the Commander of the Army, and "appropriate disciplinary action" had been taken against the culprits, he said.

The incidents had taken place during a time when there was "great suspicion" among both the army and the public over acts of "sabotage" occurring in the National Army, he said.

They also followed "indications that agents of

South Africa are moving in the area to try and reconnoitre the area", he added.

### Questioning

"I will not reveal the facts at this moment, but I have information that there are definite persons sent to the area to carry out a reconnaissance operation, and the army is aware of that.

"It does happen that ordinary civilians get questioned when they get into the area," Mr Mugabe said, adding that tourists had been warned that "while we are at peace, there are people who are trying to disturb our peace".

The incidents arose in areas designated for military training and since then, precautions had been taken to ensure that these areas were clearly demarcated, to which the public would not be allowed access. Every precaution that was necessary to safeguard civilians would be taken, he assured the House.

## MUGABE: SQUATTING WON'T SPEED LAND PLAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] THE Government will avoid rushing the land resettlement programme in areas where squatting problems have started, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said last night.

In an interview on the ZBC Radio Two programme, Meet the Leaders, he said land resettlement would continue this year despite the growing season.

"The squatter problem is now less because people are busy in the fields. But we know that after the season in March, it might start again.

"I want the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development to observe this carefully and continue to allocate land to the people district by district," said Mr Mugabe.

The Prime Minister said people who rushed to settle on farms unlawfully thought the Government had delayed giving them land, but he urged them to be patient.

He said he had visited several areas with poor soil such as Chiheta, Marange, Zvimba, Mutasa and others where most of the country's population lived and opposite these areas were large fertile farms for whites.

"We cannot allow a situation to continue where the majority of the

people who belong to this country suffer. This will be dealt with soon to avoid squatting."

On the town squatter problem and street beggars, Mr Mugabe said the Ministry of Local Government and Housing was working with the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development to move these people to the rural areas so they could work in the fields.

"We do not want to see people begging in the streets. They must go and work hard on the land."

Asked about the new minimum wage repercussions, he said it was disturbing that after a small wage increase some employers had complained that it was too much.

## SALARIES

"If you look at the salaries of those at the top, you find that one gets \$1 000 to \$2 000 a month but the minimum wage earner gets only \$100 in the factory or industry. This is \$1 200 a year which means that he earns almost half the manager's monthly salary.

"Can we continue to have families like these in an independent country? The minimum wage of \$105 for factory or industrial workers was to enable them to buy

enough food for their families and, furthermore, what they can save on this minimum wage is very little," said the Prime Minister.

Mr Mugabe said the salaries of those at the top could have been reduced and this would have caused complaints, so their salaries would remain frozen while the minimum wage was increased.

"With the rising cost of living, the minimum wage of \$50 is still very little for any employer to complain. What can one buy with \$10?"

There was no difference in wages between domestic workers for the poor and rich employers.

"We cannot make any difference. A \$50-wage-earner cannot go to the extent of employing a domestic worker because all his money will go. Let them stay with a relative to help with the domestic duties," said Mr Mugabe.

PM RENEWS APPEAL FOR MERGER WITH ZAPU

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday appealed to ZAPU to join ZANU (PF) to form one political party.

Addressing a huge rally at Chibuku Stadium in Chitungwiza, Mr Mugabe said the two parties should now strive to establish one movement after successfully forming one Government and army. "We are asking ZAPU to join ZANU because that is what united people should do.

Mr Mugabe appealed to all party officials to step up recruiting and get all the people into ZANU (PF).

While praising party officials for the work they were doing, the Prime Minister asked them not to be complacent because more work needed to be done in strengthening the party so that everyone in the country would be a card-carrying member of ZANU (PF).

When all people carried party cards, he said, the present national registration cards would be abolished, because they would serve no purpose. It would also be easier to identify the enemy.

Chitungwiza residents were urged to organise the party so that there would be no other political parties in the area. The Prime Minister told a cheering crowd that ZANU (PF) was the largest party in the coun-

try and "no one should doubt that fact".

"The party was superior to the Government because the Government came from the party."

ZANU (PF) was in power and that meant its members were ruling. "You should know that you have power because your party is in control of the Government."

Mr Mugabe said the Government had high respect for the workers because they were the backbone of the country's economy. He added that workers should stop strikes which were retarding development.

"You are now independent, so who are you striking for?" The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions had been established because he could not tolerate more than one labour movement in the country.

The Government was looking into problems of transport, housing and land. Co-operative shops would be established and the Government would run buses to end transport problems and ensure lower prices.

All ZANU (PF) members were asked to donate \$1 each towards a new party headquarters. So far more than \$17 000 has been raised for the building.



## NEW GOVERNMENT MEASURES ALIENATE WHITES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Jan 82 p 11

[Article by Christopher Munnion: "White Exodus Continues as Zimbabwe Tightens Screws"]

[Text] **TALK** at the weekend of putting the Zimbabwean economy under worker control is likely to increase anxiety in the white community. **CHRISTOPHER MUNNION** reports from Salisbury on the controversial labour regulations already introduced by the Zimbabwean government, and the reaction of white employers ...

BESIDE her bed, where her Bible used to be, lies a wad of Zimbabwe Government gazettes.

"I don't have time for the Scripture ... I have to mug up on all the latest regulations," said the 62-year-old widow, whose family have farmed north of Salisbury for three generations.

She was not joking.

Two weeks before Christmas she was obliged to fire a black driver who was frequently absent without leave and who, she had learned, was moonlighting as a chauffeur elsewhere.

The dismissed man, noting a new regulation that forbids employers firing anyone without written permission from the Minister, had reported her to the ruling Zanu-PF party.

A Zanu-PF delegation arrived at the farm that morning: a polite, youthful and rather self-conscious group of four men sipped coffee and listened as the widow catalogued the driver's misdemeanours and gave her reasons for the sacking.

The party delegation consulted its own sheaves of regulations and suggested that compensation, or back pay, should be forthcoming. But the farmer had done her homework well: she cited chapter, verse and smallprint back at them, demonstrating that she was obliged to do nothing of the sort. In any case, the

driver had been dismissed before the anti-sacking laws took effect.

The Zanu-PF men looked relieved. They cheerfully agreed that the driver was a bad lot and had deserved all he got. They shook hands with the widow. "Thank you for reading the regulations ... hope you have good rains soon ... Merry Christmas," they said as they left.

Similar scenes are commonplace throughout Zimbabwe these days, as Zanu-PF officials and "workers' committees" fan out through farms, mines, businesses and private households to investigate complaints from "the masses", as Zimbabwe's black population is ritually referred to. Not all the confrontations are as amicable as that with the farming widow but, by and large, Zimbabwe's white employers have found the party investigators to be fair.

## Farmers

Farmers, in particular, have found the workers' committees have improved communications with the labour force.

But Mr Robert Mugabe's government, desperate to be seen to be dispensing some of the fruits of independence to the masses and deeply suspicious of private enterprise, is stacking regulations against the doors of the employers. Within the past two months — and apparently against the advice of leading economists — the government has introduced a second round of across-the-board minimum wages, banned dismissals without Ministerial permission, frozen upper-bracket salaries, and imposed a total price freeze on basic commodities for at least three months.

On the shores of Lake Kariba, a young white man running a moderately successful business, fishing for carpenta — a freshwater form of whitebait — had just finished analysing the latest minimum wage rates against his returns. "That's it," he said wearily. "We simply cannot carry on. I'll have to lay off my 35 fishermen immediately."

But what about the ban on dismissals?

"That's not the point. It's not a case of firing the men — the business is finished. I'll take up a job offer down south."

The "down south", of course, is South Africa, where most of the 35 000 whites who have quit Zimbabwe since Mr Mugabe came to power in April, 1980, have attempted to make their new home. Up to October last year, according to the latest available official figures, 17 745 people had left Zimbabwe. Bank estimates say the emigration total for the year will exceed 22 000, an all-time record. The pace of the white exodus, while far from reflecting any panic, is picking up steadily.

Some members of the Zanu-PF central committee, the real decision-making body, have said that 80 000 whites is the optimum number the new Zimbabwe should have. The logic is hard to follow, as the country is desperately short of skilled manpower. The government has already been obliged to climb down on its pledge that no expatriate skills would be employed.

The October analysis showed that Zimbabwe lost 42 doctors and surgeons, 212 engineers, 133 accountants and auditors, 241 teachers and 237 nurses and midwives. As one economist put it: "No country, least of all a developing Third World country like Zimbabwe, can afford to lose such skills."

## 'Honeymoon over'

A white businessman, who claimed he had no intention of quitting "until I'm thrown out, or thrown inside", thought he had the answer. "The honeymoon is over," he said. "Most whites have become unnerved, not only by the creeping communism here but by the government's anti-white attitudes. It was inevitable. The only surprising thing is that it's taken so long to surface."

The "creeping communism" and the hostility towards the whites are

cited by many of those about to "take the gap". Mr Mugabe never made any secret of his Marxist leanings, yet his ideology was conveniently overlooked in the heady days of immediate post-independence when he preached multi-racialism and reconciliation after the debilitating, ghastly eight years of guerrilla war.

## MINISTER, PM ENCOURAGE COOPERATIVES

## Pig Industry Pushed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] THE Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, yesterday urged people in the rural areas to form pig industry co-operatives where the profits would be ploughed back for their families.

Mr Kangai was speaking during a tour of the Coloom Co-operative Company in Salisbury with the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi.

Mr Kangai praised the farmers' co-operative company which employs about 820 workers, saying that it was really in keeping

with the Government policy.

"This company is Zimbabwean, owned by local farmers who have got together to form a co-operative, unlike multinational companies that continue to pump out foreign currency."

He also appealed to the private sector to involve workers in the profit-sharing so workers felt they were part of the companies.

The chairman of the company, Mr Jeremy Field, said the company had an agreement to try and experiment with pig industry in the rural areas with the co-operation of Devag and the pig industry.

## Join Co-Ops and Aid Will Follow Easily, Says Mugabe

IF people in the communal lands form co-operatives, Government aid will be easily directed to one big area and many people, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said last night.

In an interview on ZBC's Radio Two, in the programme Meet the Leaders, he said it did not help anyone to plough three to 10 acres of land for 100 bags when they could earn more with combined co-

operative effort.

"If 30 people with 10 acres each in the communal areas can come together with their pieces of land they make 300 acres from which they can then choose what to plant in the fields."

Mr Mugabe said he was aware that everybody wanted land of his own. "But we want it this way: If they have 10 acres each, three acres can be used for personal needs and the other nine

by the co-operative. Then they see how it works."

They could then divide their lands for tobacco, cotton, maize and cattle grazing and could farm intensively, sharing the profits at the end of each year.

"With the new district councils, we can easily find ways of distributing the agricultural equipment promised from donor countries. The operation would be easy for a group of people,

but how can one person be allocated land and aid?" said Mr Mugabe.

On the resettlement programme, the Prime Minister said the Government would try to work faster this year, and people had to be patient.

"Plans take time to be put into practice. Where we want to settle people, we also want schools, roads, clinics and water, so all this takes time.

"Recently we decided to take the short way by

the emergency land re-settlement programme but it did not allocate land to as many people as it was anticipated.

"People must know that the country is theirs. We are not rushing anywhere. Those who are not allocated land this year will always get it in

the near future," he said.

Mr. Mugabe also expressed concern about the low starting salary of \$100 earned by soldiers. Even though they had food and uniforms free, they had families to support.

### Gwanda Co-Op Successful

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 82 pp 3, 4

[Text]

#### BULAWAYO.

THE Gwanda district co-operative now has a membership of about 3 000 people and hopes are high that the number will swell considerably during the next few weeks.

This was said by an executive of the co-operative, Mr Green Zonke, the organisation's treasurer. The movement, which was formed last August, covers all five divisions of the district — Matshetshu, Sigombe, Bolamba, Garanyamba and Dibilashaba.

Mr Zonke said the co-operative now has \$30 000 — mainly to buy land to increase grazing for the district's thriving cattle industry.

About \$8 000 was raised in one day last month when farmers sold cattle. The co-operative hopes to raise at least \$12 000 from cattle sales planned for later this month.

"Our people are very enthusiastic about the movement", said Mr Zonke. "The co-operative is about to prove to the people that it is better to do things for yourself, than wait and hope someone will do it for you."

It was a general failing to want to "taste the pudding" first before supporting a cause. "We are about to show them that there is nothing to beat a co-operative, if people want results".

The idea was not only supported by the farmers, but by businessmen. "Of course we have people who are dragging their feet, but this is common in any society".

The co-operative has Mr S. K. Moyo, ZAPU MP for Matabeleland South, as its chairman, with schoolmaster, Mr Isaac Mutlokwa, of Manama Secondary School, as secretary.

Mr Zonke said the co-operative was already considering buying two farms, one near Mtshabesi Mission for the people of Matshetshu and Sigombe, and another south of Gwanda for people in the Garanyamba and Dibilashaba areas.



## Co-Op Buys Properties

### BULAWAYO.

THE People's Markets Co-operative Limited, Bulawayo, has recently bought properties in the city for more than \$150 000.

The chairman of Community Holdings Co-operative Ltd, a holding company for co-operatives including the People's Markets Co-operative, Mr J. M. Ndlovu, said yesterday that the purchase was just the start of plans to buy more properties.

He said the People's Markets Co-op hoped to establish a business system centred at Entumbane with branches in all Bulawayo suburbs.

The properties bought belonged to Zwambila Investments (Pvt.) Ltd and were under judicial management pending liquidation. The businesses comprise the Zimbabwe Supermarket Chain which has buildings and branches in Tshabalala

and Magwegwe, the Marisha cocktail bar in Magwegwe and a butchery in Tshabalala.

The cocktail bar was closed in 1979. Mr Ndlovu said it was planned to re-open the bar soon.

Renovation and modernisation work was in progress and would cost several thousand dollars.

Mr Ndlovu said the People's Markets Co-operative had lodged a tender for development of a regional trading market

in Entumbane.

"We hope to win the tender. If we do, we will develop it into a regional centre with all the properties we have bought and more we will buy as its satellites," he said.

Tenders for the development were called by the town clerk and closed on Wednesday afternoon.

The town clerk said he would not disclose the number of tenders received until all councillors were aware of the position.

CSO: 4700/627

## INFORMATION MINISTER ACCUSES READERS OF ABUSING PRESS FREEDOM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jan 82 p 7

[Text] FREEDOM of the Press is being abused by newspaper readers in letters columns, the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said.

Replying to a question from Mr Nelson Muroyiwa (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland Central) as to whether the minister was aware of this and what action he would take to control the publication of "misleading articles" which appeared on readers' view pages, the minister said he would draw this to the attention of editors.

Dr Shamuyarira said that as long as there were elements in society who rejected the Government's policy of reconciliation and who did not accept the new socio-economic order they would be used by foreign powers or social forces opposed to independence and change.

The minister said that people could have different views about the new order, but "they must accept the new order".

He told Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough), who asked for an undertaking that criticism of Government would not be disallowed, that the "legitimate" views and aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe as a whole would be reflected in the mass media.

Dr Shamuyarira defended the editors of the

country's newspapers when Mr van der Byl commented on "negative" things which editors had been saying through the papers.

He said they were men of considerable experience and committed to the new order.

"While they may make certain errors of presentation or overdraw on certain news items and experiences, I would deny the allegation that they are departing from the general line of Government and of the nation.

"I think they are promoting the main objectives and policies of the Government and of the new order and I have no intention of interfering with their work."

## MAHACHI SAYS 'INTIMIDATION HOLDS UP RESETTLEMENT'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] **THE Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moses Mahachi, is pleased with the resettlement programme in Matabeleland but says a lot of talking is still required in some areas.**

In an interview yesterday after his two-day tour of Umguza and other resettlement areas, Mr Mahachi said he had been impressed by the attitude of the people. "We think we can score a very big victory," he said.

But he added that a lot of talking was still required in areas which had been bought by the Government but which were still inhabited by squatters.

"I think if we can give ourselves time to convince them on the need to resettle people we will be able to succeed," he said.

The deputy minister said one of the things hampering the programme was intimidation from people who had not qualified for resettlement — people who were working and "wanted to enjoy both worlds".

Mr Mahachi said intimidation was primarily caused by a feeling of insecurity by people in towns.

"To a certain extent they are still mentally colonised by the belief in creating tribal trust lands all over the country. They

still believe that towns are for whites and not for blacks. Hence they want to secure a home somewhere else.

"The real reason they want a home is to supplement their salaries and to have a place to retire — a sort of resort during holidays and weekends," he said.

CSO: 4700/627

## ZAPU MEMBERS VICTIMIZED, SAYS PARTY MAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 82 p 11

[Text]

**GWELO.** MEMBERS of Gwelo City Council's staff who belong to ZAPU are being victimised, intimidated, overlooked for promotion and in some cases unfairly dismissed, says a ZAPU official.

A statement issued yesterday by Mr B. Hollington, publicity secretary of the party's Midlands South Province, also said that it was very difficult for a ZAPU member to get a house in Gwelo.

When his party affiliation was known, the house was taken away from him and given to someone else, he said.

But the town clerk, Mr Alan Robinson, denied the charges, pointing out that the most senior appointment made by the council recently was of a ZAPU member — "responsible for the housing needs of a large section of our community".

Mr Hollington said: "There is not one ZAPU member of the council staff who has been promoted above ZANU members though some of them have the qualifications and have been long on the job.

"We wrote a letter to the mayor and to the Cabinet minister involved and they didn't even have the decency to reply."

He went on: "We have evidence to prove that our

members have been threatened by individual councillors and that before anyone is dismissed there is already someone waiting to take over his job. All people seeking employment with the council must get a letter of recommendation from one of the councillors before they can be employed."

Mr Hollington said that if a ZAPU member did get a house then the special police and ZANU (PF) youth members questioned them on what tribe they belonged to. When they reported to the council that a ZAPU member had got a house then it was taken away from him and given to someone else.

"I would like to point out to the councillors that ZAPU is a party that fought alongside ZANU (PF) to bring about the changes that enable them to sit as councillors today.

"ZAPU members did sleep in the bush and were bitten by mosquitoes and the very things these gentlemen are doing were the cause of the fighting."

Mr Hollington appealed to the Government, and especially ZAPU Cabinet ministers and MPs to use their influence or reconsider their position "as it is appropriate for a leader to suffer with his people rather than enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season".

"We of ZAPU in Gwelo do not ask for favours, we only want to be treated fairly," he said. "The ZAPU people of Gwelo have never rejected the hand of friendship for it has never been offered to us and we don't even know what reconciliation looks like.

"It is not us who are frustrating the efforts of the Prime Minister to lead a united people but his people from his own party."

Mr Robinson, commented: "Mr Hollington's allegations are obviously of a political nature and I, as a paid official of the council, cannot and will not become involved in politics.

"Nevertheless, as head of the administration in Gwelo, I feel that I must draw attention to the fact that Mr Hollington's allegations are all generalisations. He has not quoted a single specific case which could be investigated and none of the complaints he refers to have been made to me.

"No member of staff has been unfairly dismissed since I took office in July last year and any action taken against staff members has been on valid disciplinary grounds. In any case, such staff have a union to support them and a right to appeal.

"Finally I would like to point out that the most senior appointment so far made by the council this

year was of a member of Mr Hollington's own party and as that official is responsible for the housing needs of a large section of our community it is unlikely that he would tolerate the injustices complained of."

CSO: 4700/627



## JOB-SEEKERS DESPERATE, SAYS NKOMO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

## BULAWAYO.

THE Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday made his strongest appeal yet for a concerted national effort to create jobs for the many young Zimbabweans being thrown on to the labour market.

"No amount of political slogan-shouting and partisanship can solve this volatile unemployment threat to our security," said the ZAPU leader.

"All of us, the Government, industry, commerce and ordinary Zimbabweans must come together to hammer out a solution to the problem of unemployment.

"If we do not do something to solve the problem, these young people will eat us all up."

Dr Nkomo was speaking at the open day of the Umlingiswe co-operative, where 100 women have set up a self-help industry which has become the envy of the nation.

Dr Nkomo said the land hunger in Zimbabwe's former tribal trust lands was overwhelming.

"No amount of funding by Zimco can solve this problem for us," said Dr

Nkomo. "It is not just a question of raising money.

"We have got to organise the people so that they realise they are their own saviours."

Dr Nkomo appealed to the commercial farming community to get involved in the national effort to create jobs.

"Without their involvement and co-operation, we cannot get very far, because they are the people with the land.

"We also think that big firms have an obligation to create jobs for the people."

Dr Nkomo added: "Politics has got to wait while we try to find means to ensure that our people are well-fed."

Within the next few weeks he would call a convention "across political and colour divisions" to hammer out a solution to the unemployment problem "that threatened to destroy the country".

In a country that could be included among the affluent of Africa, it was depressing to see Zimbabweans in the former tribal trust lands struggling to eke out a living.

"Water is being sold at \$1 a drum in parts of Zimbabwe, and our people have to travel to get it," he said.

MUCHECHE PERCEIVES NO ECONOMIC GAINS FOR BLACKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] THERE has been no change in the structural position of the economy for black Zimbabweans to participate fully, the president of the Zimbabwe Chamber of Commerce, Mr Ben Mucheche, has said.

As long as blacks are not in control of the economy or even full participants, they will continue to remain spectators of the economy in Zimbabwe.

Mr Mucheche said there is still legislation which discriminates against advancement of black businessmen such as their being unable to obtain title deeds resulting in failure to have enough security to be acceptable by money lending institutions.

"As a result, blacks cannot produce enough security to convince finance houses that they're capable of repayments of loans and overdrafts," he said.

Blacks were also disadvantaged in that they are required to have large capital sums to set up industry in competition with those who have had the privilege of doing so for the last 80 years.

Mr Mucheche, who is also director in several organisations including Zimbabwe Express Motorways, Progress Trading Company and the Reserve

Bank, said there is actually very little in favour of black participation in the economy as things stand at present.

He is keen to see one organisation representing commerce and industry, which will be to the advantage of everyone concerned.

CSO: 4700/627

## ROLE OF WORKERS IN MANAGEMENT DECISION-MAKING PLANNED

Before Year's End

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] **BEFORE** the year is out, workers' committees should have a say in all management decision-making.

This is the next logical step and role for the committees, says the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai.

Outlining this new role, the minister yesterday praised the committees for achieving the Government's goal of creating peace and harmony in industry.

"But this is not the end of their job," he said.

"We would like them to move up now and have a say in every decision their employers might decide to take — including the engagement of people.

"We now want workers to participate seriously in all decision-making processes in their companies. It is important, as far as the Government is concerned, that workers should have a say in the running of the business enterprise they work for."

But, the minister said, before this policy was implemented the Government would make sure that these committees had enough understanding of business administration,

### Education

"They must have a certain level of administrative understanding before they can fully participate in the decision-making. This is why we are encouraging the acceleration of workers' education so that they can take part at a much higher level than at the moment.

"We want them now to play this important role for the economic development of our country.

Mr Kangai said the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions had drawn up a programme of workers' education and the Government would be working hand in glove with the labour movement and employers' organisations.

He said as this was a year of transformation, it was important for companies in Zimbabwe to move with the change and "be seen to be transforming in all aspects".

"I want to appeal to employers not to leave their workers in the cold on company matters," he added.

Mr Kangai also said he would like the business community to look

seriously into the idea of profit-sharing with their workers.

"Employers stand to gain because the move will create more stability and increased production. Once workers are assured that they are part of the company, productivity increases.

"I am glad to say that there are quite a good number of employers who are progressive in their thinking and are forward-looking," he added.

"For instance, employers are sending their selected employees overseas for further education and specialisation. This is really wonderful. We would like more to do this sort of thing."

He criticised people in positions of authority who, he said, were oppressing workers. "This colonial mentality must stop. We want people who work in harmony with others. I will not tolerate anyone who antagonises people he is supposed to guide."

**EMPLOYERS** who gave wage increases to their workers last year and intend doing so this year must make sure the combined increases do not exceed the stipulated maximums, Mr Kangai said yesterday.

Employers must stick to Government regulations on increases.

"What the Government is saying is that if what these employers gave to their workers met our requirements in the regulations they shouldn't worry at all.

"If an employer last year gave his employees an increase, the percentage must count to any further increment this year.

"We are not saying what he did before our regulations should not be considered."

### Government Policy

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Expanding Role"]

[Text] THERE will no doubt be a heavy run on tranquillisers in some boardrooms as a result of Mr Kumbirai Kangai's statement that workers' committees should have a say in all management decision-making by the end of the year.

Yet there should be no surprise about what the minister had to say, for it is in line with the Government's often-stated policy. The aim is to remove the wasteful conflict between worker and manager.

That the exercise will call for patience, tact and common sense of the highest order there is no doubt. It is, after all, a completely new field for all concerned in this country.

At our present stage of development few workers are properly equipped to grasp the levers of power. The Government is, of course, well aware of this, and Mr Kangai has promised that before the policy is implemented the committees will have an adequate understanding of business administration.

If this objective is to be achieved by the end of the year it will call for a maximum effort to promote workers' education from both the Government and the private sector. Some companies might feel tempted to drag their feet here. They must not. It is in their interests to see that the power of the worker is used constructively and not obstructively.

A new economic order is being born. If private enterprise is to survive and prosper the labour pains must be kept to a minimum. Mistakes may be, almost certainly will be, made. But at the end of the day a new and stronger relationship must develop between worker and management: a relationship based on trust, co-operation, understanding and mutual respect. That is a recipe for success if there ever was one.

CSO: 4700/627

## WE MUST RENEGOTIATE PTA RIDDELL URGES

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 14 Jan 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Roger Riddell]

[Text] **CONSIDERABLE** interest has been aroused in the past week, at home and abroad, over the preferential trade agreement with South Africa.

The agreement, signed in 1964 and renewed each year during the UDI period, is due to expire towards the end of March this year because last March the South Africans unilaterally announced that they were not willing to renew. The direct result on non-renewal would be that Zimbabwean exports to South Africa presently covered by the agreement would face increased tariffs and, in some cases, non-tariff barriers, such as quotas.

While this does not mean that there will be a trade embargo on Zimbabwean exports to South Africa, the fear is that Zimbabwean goods will be priced out of the market because they will no longer be competitive

manufactured exports went to South Africa in 1980, earning the country

## Analysis of PTA

	Total exports 1980 (£million)	Exports to SA 1980 (£m)	Exports SA 1980 as % 1980 total
Foodstuffs	18 348	6 844.3	37.3
Beverages and Tobacco	7 678	5 575.4	72.6
Textiles	18 871.4	10 654.3	57.0
Clothing and Footwear	18 635.3	15 891	85.3
Wood and Furniture	10 370.3	8 830	85.2
Paper, Printing, Publishing	2 164.8	1 219.8	56.3
Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals	8 895.4	1 809.3	20.2
Non-metallic Minerals	4 068.7	620.4	15.2
Metals and Metal Products	113 173.3	23 823.3	21.0
Transport and Equipment	15 484.8	9 371.4	60.5
Others (mainly Leather and Travel goods)	5 610.1	5 053.4	89.9
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>318 713.7</b>	<b>89 197.3</b>	<b>28.0</b>
	Exports SA affected (£million)	% total of manufactured exports SA	% total of manufactured exports
Foodstuffs	2 215.1	22.3	12.1
Beverages and Tobacco	4 691	54.1	61.1
Textiles	10 654.3	100	60.0
Clothing and Footwear	15 891	100	92.5
Wood and Furniture	6 407.3	72.5	63.4
Paper, Printing, Publishing	497	40.7	22.0
Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals	1 030.5	56.9	14.0
Non-metallic Minerals	—	—	—
Metals and Metal Products	4 708.8	20.0	4.3
Transport and Equipment	3 025.0	32.3	19.5
Others (mainly Leather and Travel goods)	5 029.8	99.4	89.7
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>53 650.1</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>24.5</b>

with goods imported to South Africa from other countries.

Just how important the trade agreement with South Africa is to Zimbabwe and how dependent Zimbabwe is on the South African market for its manufactured exports is illustrated in the accompanying tables, which are the result of an analysis recently conducted by the Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries.

Table 1 shows that some 40 percent of all



\$89 million in foreign exchange. Column 3 of Table 1 illustrates the critical importance of the South African market in a number of industrial sub-sectors: over 90 percent of clothing and footwear exports went to South Africa, over 70 percent of beverage and tobacco (dominated by cigarette exports), over 85 percent of furniture exports and most leather and travel goods (included under "other").

Table 2 analyses the values of Zimbabwean exports to South Africa covered by those trade agreement and thus that are directly affected by the ending of the agreement. In 1980, some \$54 million worth of manufactured exports going to South Africa were assisted by preferential tariffs under the agreement. In relation to total manufactured goods entering South Africa, column 2 of Table 2 shows that all textile, clothing and footwear exports to South Africa, over 84 percent of beverages and tobacco exports and over half furniture, and pharmaceutical exports were assisted by the agreement.

Column 3 of Table 2 illustrates the importance of the agreement for overall manufactured exports. In all, 24 percent of all manufactured exports from Zimbabwe were affected by the agreement and over 50 percent in five sub-sectors: especially beverages and tobacco, textiles, clothing and footwear, furniture and leather goods.

However, if one excludes steel exports from total figures (valued at \$92 million in 1980) then 40 percent of all manufactured exports are affected by the agreement.

Of course, trade with South Africa not only earns the country scarce foreign exchange, it also provides jobs for Zimbabweans. While it is not possible to quantify with

such precision the number of people employed in manufactured export production, crude estimates suggest that in 1980 out of 150 000 employees in the manufacturing sector, 21 000 (13 percent) were involved in export production, 10 500 (7 percent) in manufactured exports going to South Africa and 6 800 (4 percent) in those exports covered by the trade agreement.

The critical question facing both industry and the Government is this: if the agreement is not renewed or renegotiated what will be the consequences for Zimbabwe in terms of lost production, lost jobs and lost foreign exchange?

The answer to this question is dependent upon one's assessment of the competitiveness of Zimbabwean exports covered by the agreement (can they compete when the preference is removed?), and the ability to switch exports to other countries if the South African market is no longer viable.

Given the prolonged recession in the West, increased protection within industrialised countries and Zimbabwe's difficult geographical position which adds a high transport cost to total production costs, the ability to switch exports to the industrialised world is severely limited in the short term.

Opportunities within neighbouring African

countries appear equally bleak in the short term. This is because of increased balance of payments problems in these countries, high tariffs and the tight financial restrictions imposed on Zimbabwean exporters by the Reserve Bank, which are in large part caused by our own balance of payments problems.

Thus the likely consequence of the ending of the agreement hinges upon one's assessment of

the ability of Zimbabwean exporters to continue exporting to South Africa under a higher tariff regime.

It is the assessment of the CZI, having analysed the views of industrialists directly affected by the agreement, that the consequences will be severe. Among textile, clothing, footwear, leather and travel goods and cigarette exporters, the view is expressed that their products will no longer be competitive and thus that their export trade with South Africa will cease.

Thus the CZI would assess that a loss of trade not far from the \$54 million recorded in 1980 would result from the sudden ending of the agreement.

More cautiously, the Government has stated that initially a loss of \$28 million would be suffered. But even this figure would lead to an estimated loss of some 3 000 jobs and a loss of substantial foreign exchange to industry which is so critically needed.

Hence the CZI has urged the Government to attempt to renegotiate the agreement.

Of course, the whole issue of the trade agreement with South Africa and Zimbabwe's dependence upon South

Africa for its manufactured exports raises other questions.

To be so dependent upon one country for one's export markets (and imports) is a great weakness for any economy and given the recession in South Africa, Zimbabwe remains extremely vulnerable.

To diversify export markets and especially to promote trade within the SADCC countries is an urgent priority, highlighted by the present debate on the South African trade agreement.

Hence the CZI would welcome any efforts by the Government to assist the penetration of Zimbabwean manufactured exports into neighbouring

countries. Perhaps an agreement could be negotiated with Mozambique to exchange the earnings obtained from Zimbabwe for freight and port charges for the purchase of manufactured goods presently imported, say from South Africa.

The potential within Botswana is also great. In 1980, Botswana's imports totalled \$440 million of which scarcely \$20 million came from Zimbabwe.

The CZI believes that some 85 percent of manufactured imports to Botswana from South Africa are for goods currently produced in Zimbabwe.

Thus the potential for export expansion to SADCC countries is there and needs to be realised as quickly as possible, even if agreement can be reached on the South African trade agreement. © Roger Riddell was chairman of the 1980 Commission of Inquiry into Incomes, Prices and Conditions of Service. He is now chief economist for the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries.

## FIRST IMC STUDENTS SET TO GRADUATE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Jan 82 p 7

[Text] THE first group of students from Zimbabwe's year-old Institute of Mass Communications will graduate next Saturday.

Forty-five students will receive certificates of proficiency from the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, at Rancho House College.

The principal, Mr Esakial Makumike, said 17 students would graduate in print journalism, 16 in radio broadcasting production and 12 as radio technicians. Originally, 50 students enrolled for the intensive year-long course, but one had gone to England, one left because of ill-health, two rejoined the army, and one was advised to withdraw.

Mr Makumike said he believed all the graduates would be speedily absorbed in the media in Zimbabwe and that there would be an on-going need for graduates from the Institute for many years.

In addition to the course which was started last year, an additional advanced diploma course will be introduced at the beginning of the academic year in April.

This would be open to graduates, people in pos-

session of A-levels, or those who had been actively involved in the media for three years.

"As 80 percent of Zimbabwe's population lives in the rural areas, and do not speak English, we have discovered a need for our students to learn shorthand in the vernacular tongues. As a result we have approached the University of Zimbabwe to see how this can be done," Mr Makumike said.

He had been "pleasantly" surprised at the degree of proficiency in Shona attained by students from Bulawayo.

"This year we will spend a month in Bellingwe to give our Shona students a chance at becoming trilingual."

## APRIL DEADLINE FOR DECISION ON JOINING PTA

Salisbury THE BUSINESS HERALD in English 14 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Keith Atkinson]

[Text] **ZIMBABWE has until April this year to decide on whether to join the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa.**

Present indications are that the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development will recommend to the Government that it will be in Zimbabwe's favour to sign the treaty.

So far only nine of the original 18 participating countries have signed the treaty.

Zimbabwe declined to sign the pact in December last year on the grounds that it needed more time to study the fine print before making a commitment.

A ministry spokesman said they, in conjunction with the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, were still looking at the details of the document.

"When we are finished, we will make our recommendations to a Cabinet committee on development, and then to the Cabinet itself," he said.

"If necessary, Parliament might also debate the recommendations."

April has been set as a deadline because states signing within three

months of December 31 will receive founder member status.

The spokesman said the problems were not insurmountable.

"For instance, we are querying the size of Zimbabwe's contribution to the PTA secretariat. Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe are major contributors based on per capita income, etc.

"But the amounts to be paid were worked out using 1977/1978 statistics, which might not be accurate."

The ministry is also looking at the rules of origin for products eligible for preferential treatment. It is studying what commodities are covered and what percentages of the commodity must be of national origin.

"From what we have seen, a relatively industrialised country like Zimbabwe stands to gain from joining this PTA."

Other signatories of the pact need manufactured goods, but local industries would need to know what goods and what quantity were in demand.

The spokesman said

that there was no conflict of interest between membership of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and joining the trade area.

"SADCC is based on economic co-operation within the region. The members are all neighbours who have inter-related development needs and also have cultural links.

"On the other hand, the PTA is purely for trade and is like any other such treaty."

There would be no restrictions on other bilateral trade agreements by joining the pact.

In particular, if Mozambique (which has Comecon links) did not join, this would not effect trade relations with Zimbabwe.

Similarly, this country's membership of the Lome Convention does not place any restriction on trade with third parties.

"Lome is concerned with meeting quotas and to a certain extent with commodity pricing. As long as we meet these requirements there is no problem," said the spokesman.

CSO: 4700/627

## EXPORT GROWTH FIGURES DISCLOSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jan 82 p 7

[Text]

ZIMBABWE exported more to Zambia, India, China and the German Democratic Republic last year than it imported, according to figures read in the Assembly.

The figures were given by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvange, during a brief debate on a motion by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, seeking parliamentary ratification of Zimbabwe's trade agreements with the four countries.

Mr Mvange said that between January and September 1981, Zimbabwe's total exports to China were valued at \$20 801 887 while its imports from that country had a total value of \$961 987.

The German Democratic Republic imported goods worth \$1 179 480 from Zimbabwe in the same period, while its exports to Zimbabwe amounted to \$44 858.

In the case of India, Zimbabwe's imports from and exports to had been \$1 241 739 and \$2 410 473, respectively.

According to trade figures for Zambia, Zimbabwe imports from that country were valued at \$17 455 846 while exports were worth \$24 508 487.

Introducing his motion, later unanimously approved, Senator Nkala said: "I have no doubt that the agreements will enhance the growth of trade between ourselves and the four nations."

CSO: 4700/627

## MINING OFFICIAL CLAIMS 'MINE LAWS WILL INHIBIT CUSTOMERS'

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] THE Ministry of Mines' decision to reject almost every amendment suggested in drawing up new legislation affecting this key area of Zimbabwe's economy should be regretted, says Mr Roy Lander, president of the Chamber of Mines.

"The Chamber suggested a number of amendments to the draft legislation most of which were aimed at allowing the Government to achieve its declared objectives without seriously affecting future investment and customer relations," he said in a statement released yesterday.

"The remaining amendments were aimed at improving administration and making the authority more efficient.

"After studying the draft legislation prepared by the Ministry of Mines, the Chamber advised the minister that it thought legislation in the proposed form would result in a very serious setback to

the development of the mining industry in Zimbabwe.

"It was pointed out to the minister that the experience of other countries in Africa and elsewhere showed that marketing authorities of the type proposed for Zimbabwe inevitably discouraged, if they did not eliminate, future investment in mining and adversely affected customers' willingness to buy."

Despite reservations expressed at home and abroad, said Mr Lander, the ministry had decided to go ahead and establish the Minerals Marketing Authority of Zimbabwe with the power to take over the entire marketing function of the industry.

Commenting upon allegations of malpractice levelled against the industry by some members of the Government, the Chamber's president said that "it is significant that no specific valid examples have been quoted despite requests by the Chamber that examples be given so that they could be investigated".

"It is also significant that no prosecutions have been instituted although the existing law requires that offenders be prosecuted."



## VETERAN SETTLERS OF CHISUMBANJE ON TRAIL OF SUCCESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jan 82 p 7

[Text] **THE Chisumbanje basalt soils are without doubt some of the most fertile and valuable irrigation soils in Zimbabwe. Situated near the Sabi River and covering an area of 40 000 ha, they form part of Zimbabwe's vital Lowveld research complex.**

The importance of this area in relation to the agricultural infrastructure and the resettlement programme was underlined recently by a visit to the area by the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, and Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Bernard Chidzero, accompanied by their respective permanent secretaries.

The visit was designed to enable the ministers to make an on-the-spot assessment of potential for further development.

The Chisumbanje Experiment Station was opened in 1953 by the then Department of Native Agriculture, to study irrigation and crop management problems on the basalt soils. This station is now under the direction of the Department of Research and Specialist Services.

The initial work carried out on the station was of an exploratory nature to test a wide variety of crops and cultural practices, and the results were extremely encouraging. Exceptionally high yields of cotton, wheat and sugar cane were obtained.

The main crops grown on the Chisumbanje estate are cotton during summer and wheat in winter. A

number of other crops like groundnuts, soya beans and maize have also been grown, but the economics of production have been found to be only marginal under existing marketing conditions.

Normal flow in the Sabi during the summer months provide sufficient water for estate needs. Between Ruti and Lesapi dams there is sufficient water storage for a further 10 000 ha of development, so winter irrigation is no problem.

Irrigation is facilitated by a pumphouse which was designed by the Ministry of Water Development. Basalt soils are prone to erosion and water must be applied using the correct flow. An expert on the estate said this would be about three litres a second for cotton and up to six litres a second for wheat.

There is a thriving settler scheme at Chisumbanje and it drew much

interest and praise from the visiting ministers when they toured the estate. The scheme is allocated 400 ha.

Individual settlers are allocated three to six hectares depending upon their experience, ability and whether they have access to labour to assist them. There are at present sufficient plots to

accommodate 118 settlers.

The settlers come under the control and management of the estate which provides administration, land preparation and marketing services at cost to the settler. The Agricultural Finance Corporation provides individual loans to the settlers for the growing costs and the estate is credited with expenses incurred by the settlers by the AFC.

Buying and marketing is done through the estate and the AFC repayments and interest are repaid after the estate has received the crop income.

The settler scheme has been in operation for some 10 years now and as a result most of the settlers are very experienced.

The settlers all rent housing from the estate but in almost every case they continue to operate their traditional homes with dryland crops in the communal areas.

This is not encouraged and it is hoped in time to wean the settlers off this aspect of their lives to

enable them to concentrate more fully on their intensive farms. They are able to grow limited irrigated vegetables adjacent to their rented accommodation.

Although in earlier wet seasons the settlers did not fare too well and barely covered costs, in the last three years they have done extremely well and in 1980 earned an average \$670 per ha clear profit.

Their main involvement on the crop is the labour input although they are expected to supervise the agricultural operations carried out mechanically by the estate fleet.

At present the estate employs 750 people on a monthly basis, covering field, workshop and allied functions. Casual labour employed during a peak in cotton picking averages 5 000 people a day.—ZIM.

CSO: 4700/627

## RECONCILIATION--THE WHITE POSITION EXAMINED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Jan 82 p 6

[Article by N. Patava]

[Text] THE policy of reconciliation was conceived and devised to enable previously warring sides to forgive each other and move forward peacefully together with one national interest.

To give the theory an objective form, the Prime Minister permitted the participation in Government of members from other political parties even though ZANU (PF)'s electoral victory of 57 seats could have justified the party going it alone.

To see how reconciliation has fared, we look at the position of the white element in Zimbabwe.

Those whites whom the statistics depict as having left the country have decided that reconciliation has no relevance for them.

A Johannesburg paper recently featured a story on the return to Fort Victoria in 1980 by a farmer. Mr Neil Hewlett, who went to the United States during the war.

His return placed him among the whites who have decided to identify themselves with the present political order.

For many whites in this category, identification with the present order has often taken the form of joining the ruling party, ZANU (PF).

Identification with the ruling party has also been accompanied by criticism of the continued existence of separate white political parties, such as the Republican Front and the Democratic Party.

Characterising both the RF and DP as "irrelevant", Mr Hewlett said of Mr Andre Holland, the president of the DP: "He is wrong. There is only one party which everyone in this country should support and that is ZANU (PF). The present constitution allows that his party can only have whites elected to Parliament and that is racist."

Then there are those whites who have joined neither the ruling party, the DP or any other smaller parties. These are the Republican Front members, the former adherents of the old Rhodesian Front party.

Their continued presence in the country is proof that they have in some way, one must say, reconciled themselves with the present order.

The continued existence of the RF is itself an indication of the acceptance of that party's policies and politics by a sizeable portion of Zimbabwe's whites.

However, being a party originally formed to embody a negation of African majority rule in the early sixties, the RF now

finds it relatively difficult to exist in the new order.

It cannot relate to the majority of the population but still regards itself as entitled to a political existence, albeit one that is no longer dominant — and

it sees the 20 reserved white seats under the present constitution as the political and legal justification for that existence. The danger of the RF continuing to champion the separate interests of whites in Zimbabwe is that it places itself dangerously close to an on-going anti-Government stance.

It is common knowledge, for instance, that most, if not all, RF supporters still display the green and white UDI flag in their homes; and at the party's public meetings, it is said that the word "Zimbabwe" is taboo while "Rhodesia" is still the order of the day.

What electorate does the RF depend on?

The whites in the civil service appear to be the most worried at the prospect of a full-scale implementation of the policies inherent in African majority rule.

The Government has an interest in implementing African advancement policies in the civil service, but the Prime Minister has time and again soberly assured whites in this sector that the Government does not intend to

"achieve Africanisation by dismissing white officers". Another group which forms the RF's electorate are those whites in the private sector who are opposed to black managerial manpower.

Whites in business are no doubt happy that independence brought with it access to world markets, something which UDI prevented for a decade and a half.

In his address to the 1981 Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe congress at Victoria Falls in May last year, Professor A. M. Hawkins, head of the Department of Business Studies at the University of Zimbabwe, said: "The day of the businessman who believes in private sector autonomy, profit maximisation and unbridled free enterprise is over — not just here, but the world over."

"The important point is for business to be in the thick of the debate and the dialogue — contributing constructively towards the new order . . ."

In the past business has always thrived on its ability to innovate and adapt to new markets, new processes and new technologies.

Now it must adapt both organisationally and ex-

ternally, to a new social order.

But the picture is different in the actual running of businesses. The whites realise that once blacks are admitted in large enough numbers to positions of control and decision-making in the economy, their power will soon be displaced here as it has been in the political sphere.

Fear of losing control is the main reason why, for instance, the Manpower Survey has not been received with enthusiasm by white employers.

The position is being aggravated by whites leaving the civil service

with fears of being replaced by blacks.

These whites regroup in the private sector in a laager of sorts which is designed to keep out professional and skilled blacks.

Then there are those whites who are represented by the Democratic Party under the presidency of Mr Holland, a former RF member. When he left the RF to form a new white party, he said he was doing so to initiate a meaningful relationship with the Government, a role which he saw the RF as being incapable of performing.

As such, the DP comprises those whites who have reconciled themselves with the new order more than the RF, but, like the RF, have not themselves abandoned the concept of white separatism.

The underlying similarity between them appears to have been one of the causes for the DP's loss and the RF's win in the 1981 by-elections.

It can be argued that white voters really saw no difference as such between the two contesting parties and chose to remain with one that had been in existence longer.

Putting the figure of those who stayed at home at half the eligible voters, the view was advanced that many whites in Zimbabwe are not really keen on being placed in a situation in which they have to appear as for or against the Government, as the RF-DP contest had been.

Others took this opportunity to call for the abolition of the 20 reserved white seats and the inclusion of whites on a common voters roll with all Zimbabweans. Still others thought that the RF-DP contest had been a futile exercise.

The real choice should have been between the Government and the RF.

In other words, ZANU (PF) should have fielded a candidate so as to give

the white voters an opportunity to state their attitude regarding the present Government's performance.

When one looks at the future of those whites represented by the RF or the DP, the conclusion that separate white parties will become more and more an anathema to the Zimbabwe political arena seems inescapable.

The future of white parties depends on what will happen to the 20 reserved white seats.

There have been calls to abolish them before their constitutional life-span in order to bring about a constitution which would permit the introduction of truly popular reforms. "The country's electorate," argued one writer, "has not been referred to on the question whether the provisions of the present Constitution are acceptable or not."

The position of those whites who have joined the ruling party will be the subject of different influences.

On the one hand, they still have to live with other whites, such as friends, relatives, neighbours, employers and so on, who may not have yet abandoned attitudes rooted in white separatism.

There have been reports of white and Asian members of ZANU (PF) who have expressed fears for their personal and business safety.

The result is that some whites who have joined ZANU (PF) have decided not to publicise their new political affiliation.

Of more open interest on the other hand is the scrutiny which their newly-formed allegiance is undergoing with a view to gauging the depths of their political commitment.

Speaking on the occasion of the joining of ZANU (PF) by 200 whites in Que Que, Comrade King Togarasei, the district political commissar, said: "Of course, there could be some who have joined for the sake

of expediency or as a means of safeguarding their businesses and other interests, but we believe most are genuine."

One Que Que businessman, Mr Manos Papayianis, a baker was more forthright: "The black government is here, and there is peace, and business turnover is up 30 per cent. I regard Mugabe as the best prime minister in all Africa."

Others have joined for other reasons.

"Membership of the party," said one white employer, "does get you protection. If my workers give me trouble, all I have to do is to call in the local comrade commissar. He reads them the Riot Act and they become as docile as lambs."

In most cases, the whites who cross over admit to having been the unwilling victims of RF propaganda, which had throughout RF and puppet rule depicted African nationalist leaders as communist devils.

As often as they are made, such revelations are not uttered with a view to claiming devoted adherence to the ideology of ZANU (PF) in its fullness.

The attitude of the new adherents oscillates from a desire that Zimbabwe's socialism will be *sui generis* to the hope that it will definitely not be Russian or Chinese communism.

Their hatred of socialism is understandable.

Throughout the period when colonialism existed in this country, the whites received favoured treatment from the capitalist order.

Very few Africans succeeded in becoming wealthy businessmen, and for those that did, it was in specific pursuits, such as African transportation.

With the advent of independence has come pressures on Government to open up erstwhile white business preserves to African participation, the effect of which will be to reduce the predominance of the whites including even those that have

joined the new order. What will be their attitude to more competition?

Finally, there is the category of whites mentioned in an article by Diana Mitchell.

These are the "non-racial white Rhodesians, the so-called liberals".

The article is instructive in the manner in which it reveals how whites in Zimbabwe are wont to see themselves as apart from the majority of the population.

It is both a function of the existence of residual attitudinal racism among whites as well as the absence of formed classes among blacks, which explains the silence of whites on the question of class alliances with, for instance, a black bourgeoisie.

Mitchell articulates her version of the need for a separate white enclave in the following manner:

"Controlled change, it seems, is being attempted, working alongside of the old 'oppressor'.

"Too much has been said of the 'skills' of the whites in this matter, and far too little of a less obvious, but probably more important factor relating to a white presence.

"It is their non-African culture which gives whites a useful role in the life of this young African nation.

"They can, for the time being hold those positions, free from accusations of 'nepotism' and 'tribalism', which bedevil the leadership in the distribution of power.

"This post-colonial fact of life, the separateness of whites from African tribe or extended family (with the rare exception of the interracial marriage) will not vanish; it cannot be changed overnight.

"Zimbabwe has, and should continue to make the best possible use of this neutralising factor among loyal and co-operative whites."



## GROWTH SLOWS DOWN TO EIGHT PERCENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] THE growth of the Zimbabwe economy slowed down in 1981 to 8 percent from the record rate of 14 percent in 1980, says the Reserve Bank's latest quarterly economic review.

The decline was caused by limited foreign exchange, scarce trained manpower and persistent transport difficulties.

The report says these three areas are receiving priority as part of Zimbabwe's strategy for development.

However, to be successful there has to be outside assistance and co-operation, and control of excessive private and public-sector demand.

There was a sharp rise in the rate of inflation, while a clear downward trend in foreign reserves emerged.

Inflation for higher-income families was running at over 17 percent by September, and 15.5 percent for the lower-income group.

The most significant single contribution was the fuel-price increase announced in the July budget.

To counter these unfavourable developments, Government borrowing from the banking sector was restrained, interest

rates were raised drastically, short-term foreign borrowings were made and import allocations were reduced.

The report says it is still too early to judge the effectiveness of these measures, but the signs are encouraging.

The report adds: "There can be no doubt that unless the pressure on foreign reserves is alleviated, and domestic inflationary pressures are controlled, the economic growth and development potential of the country will suffer."

The solution lies in controlling Government and private-sector spending, increasing export and transport capacities, and a greater inflow of capital.

Looking at the various sectors, the review notes that crop sales during the 1980/81 season — up 74 percent on the previous year — were the best on record.

STATE PLUGS PENSIONS CURRENCY LOOPHOLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] **THE Government is plugging another exchange control loophole causing "considerable losses" in foreign currency through personal pension schemes being run by some insurance firms.**

Previously the schemes were paid up in Zimbabwe within two years and some were remitted outside the country. Regulations published last Friday ordered that they now be paid up over 10 years instead.

"The reason for this is a big exchange control problem," a national executive member of the Life Underwriters' Association of Zimbabwe, Mr Brian Woodman, said this week.

At an association lunch in Salisbury he said that one life insurance company in particular had been selling two-year-term pensions to emigrants, causing "a considerable loss of foreign exchange to Zimbabwe."

Meanwhile, association representatives have been meeting the Government "because the new measures are not in the interest of any of our clients".

Members of the association met yesterday expecting an assurance from their president, Mr Paul Mukondo, about his discussions with the Government.

But Mr Mukondo said last night that nothing had been finalised. "Meetings are continuing day and night."

Earlier Mr Woodman said that the way the Pensions and Provident Fund (Amendment) Regulations of 1982 (No 3) was phrased meant that unless a client paid up regularly over 10 years he would lose his pension. "And this is not in the interest of any of our clients."

CSO: 4700/627

# EDUCATION WITH PRODUCTION TO BE COMPULSORY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] **EDUCATION** with production will become compulsory in all Zimbabwean schools this year, the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzangai Mutumbuka, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Speaking to about 40 career guidance counsellors at the opening of a five-day workshop on career guidance, he said attitudes towards jobs must change.

Young people should realise that there was no shame in working with their hands, he said.

They should be taught this at school while they were still open to new ideas.

During the war many black Zimbabweans got scholarships to study outside the country. "Probably we have more blacks with PhDs than whites," Dr Mutumbuka said, "but many degrees are in history or political science, and that is not going to develop our country."

Pressure from society, parents and the class struggle forced students to shun working with their hands.

"I have found in the ministry a certain attitude that it was necessary to recruit men to be primary school teachers because these men were

being groomed to be headmasters," he said.

"I do not see why women cannot do this job."

Zimbabwe needed a national careers guidance unit as "the lack of this crucial facility in the choice of a career has led to frustration and a wastage of precious human resources", the minister said.

Since independence black Zimbabweans had a wider career choice. "It must be very perplexing for a secondary school graduate about to enter a career or ~~unemployment~~ to pick a career."

Career guidance should not be added to a curriculum but should be a vital part of that programme.

The seminar, which ends on Friday, was organised and partly sponsored by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the Careers Guidance Association of Zimbabwe.

A consultant for UNECA, Dr Paul Biswalo of Tanzania, and an economic affairs adviser of the organisation from Ethiopia, Mrs Mabel Mwaniki are attending the workshop.

CSO: 4700/627

## PUPIL ENROLLMENT IN MATABELELAND UP BY 120,000

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jan 82 p 5

[Text]

## BULAWAYO.

THE estimated enrolment in Matabeleland's 827 Government schools this January is 427 000, compared with last year's 307 000.

The anticipated enrolment in the province's secondary schools this year was about 33 000. Last year's enrolment started with 28 316 and rose to 30 897 during the year as schools closed by the war reopened.

The actual 1982 total will not be known for some days, when headmasters' returns are received by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

The Acting Regional Director for the ministry, Mr Frederick Graham, said yesterday his office hoped to ease the burden of hot-seating in primary schools by spreading hot-seating classes more evenly.

Asked how many applicants for secondary school places had been rejected at all schools to which they applied, Mr Graham said he hoped to have figures when he received the headmasters' enrolment returns and information about their waiting lists for school places.

"When we know, we will try to work out solutions.

I do not underestimate parents' frustration when there are no school places for their children," he said.

Mr Graham said the anticipated primary schools' enrolment included hot-seating classes. Primary schools were enrolling all comers.

## REBUILT

Part of the reason for the increased primary schools' enrolment was that, a number of schools which were destroyed during the war had been rebuilt or repaired and reopened. Between January and December, 1981, these schools had absorbed 50 272 pupils.

In Bulawayo, the regional office was carrying out a school-to-school search for vacant places.

It was unlikely that it would succeed in reducing the number of hot-seat classes this year, but it was intended to spread the burden of such classes by sharing it with primary schools which had not introduced hot-seating, he said.

The ministry was also looking at the situation created by the presence of "upper top" classes in primary schools.

"We do not anticipate further hot-seating in the primary section of primary schools in order to accommodate Forms 1 and 2," he said.

CSO: 4700/627

WIDER POWERS PLANNED FOR TILCOR SUCCESSOR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] THE Tribal Trust Land Development Corporation (Tilcor) will be disbanded and its functions taken over by the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority if a Bill gazetted yesterday is enacted.

Under the same Bill the Sabi-Limpopo Authority, renamed the Regional Water Authority, will lose its agricultural development functions to ARDA, but will retain the authority to develop and maintain waterworks. Other areas could be added to its responsibility.

ARDA will, if Parliament and the President approve the Bill, be allowed to lay out and provide facilities and services for new towns and be able to move into the health field, should the minister, after consulting the relevant local authorities, agree.

The responsible ministry for ARDA is that of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development.

ARDA will also be allowed to lend money, with or without security, to any undertaking engaged in developing any area and benefiting the residents. Such development can include mining, industry, agriculture, forestry or commerce.

The Bill also provides for the transfer of the Sabi-Limpopo Authority's estates to ARDA and the repeal of the Tribal Trust Land Development Corporation Act.

ARDA is a parastatal body with its own board of at least five people appointed by the responsible minister. Staff of Tilcor and the Sabi-Limpopo Authority can be absorbed by ARDA under the Bill.

ARDA was set up in 1971 and has twice expanded its functions; in 1974 and in 1978 when Tilcor and Sabi-Limpopo became subordinate to it. In the 1978 rearrangement, ARDA became the planning authority with Tilcor and Sabi-Limpopo as its operational arms.

CSO: 4700/627



## BEEF SHORTAGE EXPECTED TO LAST TWO YEARS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jan 82 p 12

[Article by Chemist Mafuba]

[Text] **THE Agricultural Marketing Authority says more effort is needed to expand the commercial breeding herd.**

The parastatal body notes that the 8 100 tonnes of a beef export quota to the European Economic Community cannot be met without imposing a three-year restriction on local beef sales.

These forecasts are contained in the 1982 Beef Situation and Outlook Report compiled by the authority's economic section.

The report says local beef consumption increased by 90 percent from 48 000 tonnes in 1985 to 91 500 tonnes in 1980.

However, because of fewer cattle slaughters and the beef rationing imposed by the Cold Storage Commission, sales last year slumped to 85 500 tonnes.

Exports reached a peak of 81 500 tonnes, worth \$42.2 million, in 1973. Between 1979 and 1980 they fell from 48 360 tonnes to 12 050 tonnes due to reduced slaughtering coupled with expanding local consumption.

During the first seven months of last year, the

CSC's beef and offal exports totalled 1 269 tonnes — 7 130 tonnes less than the same period in 1980.

Beef in the large-scale sector should grow steadily from 2.14 million head in March 1982 to 2.77 million head in March 1986.

Slaughter offtake is expected to decline from 349 000 head in 1981/82 to 331 000 head in 1983/84 through retention of female breeding stock.

The offtake should pick up again from 1984/85 to reach 450 000 head in 1985/86 if conditions conducive to herd breeding prevail between 1982 and 1986.

The annual domestic demand for beef may rise at less than 5 percent if there is a squeeze on the consumers' income or a considerable reduction in consumer subsidy on beef. During the next five years this should tend to improve the country's self-sufficiency.

"There are, however, welcome signs that cattle breeders are starting to rebuild their herds at a modest pace," says the report, adding that the growth rate of the national herd will hinge on the profits from beef production.

The current domestic beef shortage is likely to

persist for the next two years, after which supplies should become more plentiful. This would allow Zimbabwe to export beef and exploit the quota secured under the Lomé Convention with the European Economic Community.

CSO: 4700/627

## PETROL ALLOCATIONS CUT TO SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

PETROL allocations to garages have been cut to the 75 percent which applied before supplies were increased for the Christmas period, the Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr John Nkomo, told the Assembly yesterday.

They had been reduced since last week and he could not say when the country's supplies would be back to normal. This depended on a number of factors, such as consistency of supplies.

He said two reasons for the increased consumption were that cars had been brought into the country by returning Zimbabweans, and others which had been left idle because the owners did not want to travel on mined roads were now in greater use.

Dr Nkomo was replying to questions by Mr Dennis Divaris (RF, Kopje), who said some people were having trouble with their cars because of the petrol-ethanol blend fuel.

"May I confirm that for almost a month we have increased our ethanol content to 20 percent," the deputy minister said.

This increase had been agreed upon after three months of trials involving numerous vehicles, including those from the Central Mechanical Equipment Department.

"After the three months the Government was satisfied that we could increase the ethanol to 20 percent without creating any

problems."

Mr Divaris also asked if Mozambique was "holding Zimbabwe to ransom" on the issue of oil supplies. The Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said it was not true.

"Talks are still going on on the tariffs. In fact, Mozambique ministers will be in Salisbury this week to continue these talks."

Fuel reserves in the country were "very satisfactory indeed", he added. — Zianna.

## FOREIGN CASH LEAK BLAMED ON OVER, UNDER INVOICING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] **OVER- and under-invoicing in commerce and industry is a major reason for the shortage of foreign exchange in the country, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvengo, told the House of Assembly yesterday.**

Answering questions from Republican Front members on why there was a need for a mineral marketing authority, he said mining companies were negotiating with their parent companies abroad and selling minerals at reduced prices, cutting foreign exchange earned by the country.

Citing a court case reported in yesterday's Herald, Mr Mvengo said one businessman had made a deal with a company abroad to have all imports sent to him over-invoiced by 10 percent because he needed the extra money to send his son to college.

"This is not the first case of this nature," he said. There was a need for the Government to control mineral sales. Measures would be taken against companies in both industry and commerce.

The Government knew the names of the culprits, said Mr Mvengo, who was

speaking during the second reading debate on the Mineral Marketing Bill. Machinery and basic commodities were being imported at inflated prices.

partners, existing ones did not want to look for new markets but continued to over- and under-invoice goods, depriving the country of its foreign exchange.

**DIVERSIFY**

Importers and exporters had been asked to diversify their trading practices but had not done so, he added.

Turning to the commercial allocation given to businessmen, the deputy minister said there was a big discrepancy between the amount given to black and white importers.

The commercial allocation for the period of July to August 1981 was about \$48 million. Of this amount \$1 182 240 went to black businessmen and about \$45 million to whites.

Mr John Landau (RF, Avondale) said the deputy minister was misleading the House with his figures, which were not true.

Mr Mvengo said Zimbabwe was finding it difficult to disengage itself from companies which supported UDL.

Though the Government wanted companies to diversify their trading

CSO: 4700/627

## CROSS WARNS OF BIG DROP IN LIVING STANDARDS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] THE general manager of the Dairy Marketing Board, Mr Eddie Cross, has warned Zimbabweans to brace themselves for "a serious decline in living standards" over the next 12 months.

Mr Cross, who was addressing a lunchtime meeting of the Life Underwriters' Association of Zimbabwe (Northern Region), at a Salisbury hotel yesterday, said that a shortage of commodities and resulting high prices would cause an alarming rate of inflation this year.

He said that since Independence the value of the dollar had declined by 25 percent.

"However, when a country like Zimbabwe gets up and collectively decides that it is going to go out to become an industrial powerhouse by working together energetically, honestly and purposefully, nothing can stop us from winning," he said, citing the successes of the Japanese industrial recovery.

The minimum wage regulations coming into effect this month would put \$200 million worth of spending power in the pockets of domestic workers this year, thus increasing the demand for goods.

"The current price freeze is only a temporary measure and eventually there will be a rapid

rise in prices," Mr Cross said.

Increasing production was a sure way of offsetting the inflationary trends in the economy, he said.

"There is a scarcity of not only petrol but clothing, shoes, furniture and rice in Zimbabwe.

"And because everything is short, prices are rising.

"But," Mr Cross went on, "you can do what you like in the Government Gazette; it won't compete with second-hand car sales because of the rising demand."

He felt that many African countries had undermined the living standards of skilled people and slipped into anarchy.

"On the other hand, inflation is essential. Every economy needs it to change the income relations between people, as is the case in Zimbabwe.

"But the Government has to be damned careful not to do irreparable damage. It cannot go too far," he said.

## OVERHAUL OF CIVIL SERVICE GOES SMOOTHLY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

## BULAWAYO.

THE first phase of the Presidential directive aimed at correcting racial imbalances in the civil service has been completed without displacing whites, except those who had reached a retirement age, a member of the Public Service Commission, Mr Elias Rusike, said in Bulawayo yesterday.

Addressing about 200 civil servants on the last leg of his three-day tour of Matabeleland, Mr Rusike said that before independence more than 68 percent of the 10 000 officers in the public service were white.

After the first year of the Presidential directive there was a net increase in the established posts of 2 200 blacks and a decrease in whites due mainly to the incentive retirement scheme, of about 2 000.

In the unestablished posts blacks increased from 43 percent to 74 percent. Whites fell from 57 percent to 26 percent, Mr Rusike said.

Established posts are post-probationary.

In the top grades there was now a total of 134 black officers and 142 white officers. These ranged from permanent secretaries and deputy secretaries to under secretaries and heads of department, he said.

"All this has been

achieved without displacing any white officers or employees, with the exception of those over 60 and those who elected to leave the country.

"This has been accomplished due to the number of vacancies existing at independence as a result of the expansion of the service and premature voluntary retirement in terms of the incentive scheme," Mr Rusike said.

He said the PSC had made a policy directive not to re-employ any people retired under the incentive scheme. Some people had retired under this scheme, only to seek employment by statutory bodies like Air Zimbabwe and the railways with inflated salaries, he said.

The incentive scheme was introduced by the Muzorewa government.

Mr Rusike said the newly-appointed officers served for two years under probation. A performance report then determined whether the individual was suitable. If not he could be transferred, demoted or even dismissed.

This was a "safety-valve" to maintain an efficient public service, he added.

The PSC official said the training programmes both at local and national levels were tied up with the idea of promotions. He said the PSC was "moving away from the concept of seniority to meritocracy in promotions".

"Some of the people who have been in the service for 20 years are no longer innovative. They are bankrupt of new ideas. There will now be both a lateral and upward mobility in promotions in

order to ensure a cross-fertilisation of ideas," Mr Rusike said.

Reiterating his call for discipline, Mr Rusike said the Government was spending more than \$1 million in vehicle repair bills "not to mention those beyond repair".

Fifty percent of the accidents had been found to be due to reckless driving. Other factors included driving without due care, inexperience, overloading and continued use of faulty vehicles.

"I have heard some officials were using Government vehicles as pirate taxis," he said.

He said the high rate of accidents and indiscipline "reflect on the inability of the head of the department, the permanent secretary, to enforce discipline".

CSO: 4700/627



EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF BIRTHS BACKED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jan 82 p 14

[Editorial: "Control Population"]

[Text] A COUNTRY-WIDE population count will take place in August. Meanwhile, we are told that between 1980-81 the population soared by 3.3 percent to 7.6 million. This increase is a very serious demographic problem which should spur Zimbabweans to work out a possible solution.

Admittedly there are some among us who believe the country is big enough to accommodate any runaway population. But the chief issue here is not land; it is the social and economic capability to support an immense population. Do we have it?

Taking our present performance as a possible yardstick, the answer is positively NO. Industrial expansion is not fast or big enough to reduce unemployment; expansion in education can't keep pace with demand (we are even unable to supply uniforms for all children), and production in other sectors still needs a big push. And we produce extra women for whom there will be no husbands.

Isn't it time we really put effective brakes on births?

CSO: 4700/627

## MORE TEACHERS HEAD FOR RURAL AREAS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

**THE Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, said last night that Zimbabwe will continue to rely on senior members of the**

**Commonwealth to provide "desperately needed" teachers.**

Welcoming 17 Canadian teachers who arrived in Zimbabwe last week to work at schools in the rural areas for at least two years, Dr Mutumbuka said it would take up to seven years to fulfil 95 percent of the country's needs in education.

He also announced that 60 more teachers would arrive from Australia today.

"As a member of the Commonwealth, Zimbabwe will ask senior members like the United Kingdom, Australia and Canada to provide teaching staff because of the big need for secondary school teachers.

"We desperately need teachers," he said.

The Canadian teachers leave on Sunday for the rural areas, "where the needs of most of the people are the greatest".

"The greatest impact in education has to be made

in the rural areas," the minister told the teachers at a reception at the Canadian High Commission in Salisbury.

He assured the teachers that the rural people were "friendly and helpful".

"We have to live together as members of a common family because we need each other in our expanding ministry.

"Your contribution will have a major impact on education in this country," said Dr Mutumbuka.

The teachers were all recruited by the World University Service of Canada and would be employed in Zimbabwe on local conditions. Funding for the programme was provided by the Canadian government's commitments at Zimcord.

Last night's reception was also attended by the Deputy Minister of Education, Senator Joseph Culverwell, the ministry's permanent secretary, Dr Nicholas Makura, and senior education officials.

## VILLAGE COURTS GET BACKING FROM NEW JUDGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] THE establishment of village courts has come at the right time to solve local disputes, Mr Justice McNally said yesterday.

Mr Justice McNally was appointed Judge of the High Court of Zimbabwe on Monday after serving as Acting Judge of the High Court from June to September last year.

Mr Justice McNally played an important part in the country's politics as a founder member of the Centre Group, as a vice-president of the Rhodesia Party and as President of the National Unifying Force. He resigned from politics before he was sworn in as Acting Judge in June.

The Judge told Ziara that there had been a gap in the country's legal structure because of the old Chief's Court which had been discredited. There was also a danger of emerging kangaroo courts, he said.

Born in Gibraltar in December 1931, Mr Justice McNally was educated in India, Ireland and South Africa where he graduated with a law degree from the University of Cape Town.

While at the university he met the Prime Minister, they were both executive members of the Catholic Federation of Students from 1952 to 1953.

He also met the Minister,

Mr Mugabe, when Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Bernard Chidzero, before he knew he would come to this country.

He came here in January 1964 and became a clerk at the Magistrate's Court, Bulawayo.

Mr Justice McNally was admitted as advocate of the High Court in 1964, prosecuted at Salisbury Magistrate's Court and then left to go into private practice.

After a short period as an attorney, Mr Justice McNally was re-admitted as advocate of the High Court in 1979 and was appointed senior counsel by the President in September last year.

Mr Justice McNally has five daughters and two sons. — Ziara.

CSO: 4700/627

## RESETTLEMENT OF MAYAMBARA FAMILIES SCHEDULED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] **ABOUT 160 families in Seke's Mayambara area will begin moving out on Monday, the Harava District Council chairman, Mr Joseph Mubaiwa said yesterday.**

Health officials warned the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, last year, that unless the families were moved from the Prince Edward Dam area, continued pollution by them would make the water undrinkable by March this year.

The nearby dam supplies both Chitungwiza and Salisbury's water requirements.

After receiving the warning in November, Dr Zvobgo instructed the Harava District Council to prepare a register of where the Mayambara residents wanted to be resettled.

Mr Mubaiwa said yesterday the council had completed the register.

Thirteen families have chosen to be resettled at Guzha farm, while 36 others are to be settled at Haydon farm.

Of the remaining 110 families, 98 have chosen Chitungwiza, five want to be housed at Warren Park and seven at Hatcliffe Estate.

The Government bought the two farms so that it could resettle the families from Mayambara.

Lorries from the Ministry of Local Government and Housing would start moving the lakeside residents out of the area on Monday.

"We are very happy with the response to the minister's call to the people to move away from the dam.

"In fact about 14 families of the original residents of Mayambara, realising the danger they pose to the drinking water, have offered to move out, although they were not among those the minister asked to move," he said.

Many people from other areas had moved into Mayambara over the past few years, joining some of the original residents in the area which, although close to Chitungwiza, is still a communal land. The people say they paid amounts varying from \$25 to \$80 for plots.

Mr Mubaiwa said he visited the farms where the people will be resettled, and discovered that some people had already grabbed land and built houses.

He had also uncovered a scandal similar to the one at Mayambara, involving three kraal heads who were allegedly selling off plots of land to people.

As a result of this development a meeting of about 180 kraal heads near the two farms was called early this week to warn them not to obstruct the Government's resettlement scheme by illegally selling land earmarked for other people.

CSO: 4700/627

## SQUATTERS TO RESIST COURT EVICTION ORDER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] **PEASANTS** squatting on two Headlands farms were last night uncertain of their fate following a High Court order evicting them. The families said they first heard of the ruling—made on Wednesday—when a Herald reporter visited the farms yesterday.

They said they were furious and would resist being moved from the farms which are owned by Mr Nicholas Oosthuizen.

The verdict, handed down in Salisbury, empowered the deputy sheriff of Umtali to evict them. The sheriff was not available for comment yesterday.

It is the first High Court order to evict illegal squatters since Zimbabwe became independent.

Mr Oosthuizen said yesterday: "I am very pleased because it shows the individual's rights are protected in this country.

"When things like this happen then there is room for people to stay."

The peasant's spokesman, Mr David Nyamagodo, said the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development would be urged to turn the land into a communal area and the Ministry of Local Government and Housing would be asked to set up a district council.

This week work began on a pole-and-dagga

school for the 650 children at the settlement. Mr Nyamagodo said the Ministry of Education and Culture would be approached to provide teachers.

Mr Oosthuizen bought Mtarasukwa and the adjoining Mgadza farms in October 1980. Since then, several meetings had been held with Government officials in a bid to solve the problem.

Matters came to a head when many people settled illegally, alarming Mr Oosthuizen.

The High Court ordered the eviction of 185 families but Mr Nyamagodo said there were now more than 600 families on the properties.

Last October the peasants, who came from various communal areas, started planting maize, groundnuts, sunflowers, beans and mhunga.

They own large herds of cattle, goats and sheep but have no dipping facilities.

"It is now foolhardy to talk of moving people from here because it would be an uphill task," said Mr Nyamagodo.

## Victory

Asked what would happen if police moved in, a group of peasants said they would not budge until the Ministry of Lands agreed to their demands. They said they were not prepared to be resettled at Mayo because the area was barren and dry.

Mr Oosthuizen said: "I will be glad to have this thing done with. It has cost me a lot."

Asked what he felt about farmers being evicted at this time of the season, he said: "They cannot remain here this season, no ways."

He wants 1 000 head of his cattle to graze on the occupied parts of the farms.

"What happened in court is not just a victory for me," he said, "but for all commercial farmers in this country."

"As far as I am concerned the decision has been a step in the right direction."



## WANKIE, KARIBA POWER PROJECTS GET GREEN LIGHT

Projects Valued at \$300 Million

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jan 82 pp 1, 4, 11

[Text] THE Government has approved plans, worth almost \$300 million, to extend the Wankie and Kariba south bank power stations to avert a threatened shortage of electricity by the middle of the decade.

Announcing this at a news conference in Salisbury yesterday, the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, said a team of international consultants had reported last year that Zimbabwe could face substantial power shortages by the middle of the decade.

Recommendations had been made to avoid this and the Government was therefore going ahead with the extension of Wankie thermal and Kariba south hydro-electric power stations.

Wankie stage 2 phase I, the extension, would be commissioned in 1985 at a cost of about \$188 million, while the extensions to the Kariba south power stations would cost about \$108 million and should be commissioned in 1987.

He said the Wankie power station would be built by the Electricity Supply Commission.

Phase I of stage 2 at Wankie would consist of two generating sets of 200 MW (megawatts) each. Stage I was nearly finished and should be commissioned next year.

Extensions to Kariba south would consist of two sets generating 150 MW each which would be developed by the Central African Power Corporation. Although the Government had approved the project, work would start only when the Zambian government approved.

The power station at

Kariba can put out 660 MW on the south bank and a further 600 MW on the north bank.

A single megawatt can supply enough power for 1 600 normal 1 kW one-bar electric heaters.

The two projects would meet the expected shortfall by mid-decade.

"Barring any unforeseen delays, we shall be able to meet this target for Wankie by 1985 and Kariba south by 1987," Dr Makoni said.

In line with the Government policies on rural development, studies in

the field of rural electrification would also be undertaken. They would cover:

- Priority areas for power supply — growth points, educational and health centres.

- Source of supply and reticulation systems linked to the national power grid as well as the establishment of local mini-hydro or solar power plants.

Dr Makoni said Zimbabwe was spending about \$200 million and \$20 million a year on imported transport liquid fuels and ammonia or ammonia-based fertilisers respectively.

"It is Government policy and indeed a priority, to develop our indigenous sources of energy in order

to minimise, and where possible, eliminate our dependence on imported fuels."

He said this was necessary not only because of economic and strategic reasons but also because petroleum reserves were finite and exhaustible.

Zimbabwe was currently mining only three million tonnes annually of the estimated 30 000 million tonnes of coal reserves.

To formulate and implement an appropriate policy to develop and use coal, it was imperative to collect, collate and analyse all the relevant data.

"To achieve this objective, the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development and the Ministry of Mines will jointly conduct a feasibility study on coal."

The study is to be financed by the European Economic Community (EEC). The selection of consultants is now under way.

The Government, he said, had also decided to carry out an in-depth study to identify and evaluate practical options

for meeting petroleum fuel requirements in the short, medium and long term.

This study would be undertaken in three phases, with the first phase looking at National

demand and supply structure; procurement, transport, marketing and distribution systems; and pricing policies.

The second phase would analyse the cheapest long-term option, while the last phase would study how to implement the best option recommended in the second phase.

"At all the phases, full account will be taken of indigenous energy sources as substitutes for imported petroleum."

He said that as from this month, the country's petrol driven vehicles had been running on a 20 percent ethanol and 80 percent petrol blend.

But developments in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, especially fuelwood, biogas and solar energy, were still in the formative stages.

## Experts Put Forward 11 Power Plants

**ELEVEN** major new power schemes have been recommended in a power development plan submitted to the Government to fulfil electricity demand in Zimbabwe until the year 2000.

A group of international consultants has produced six options for hydro-electric development and five for coal-fired thermal plants in a lengthy report presented to the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development late last year.

Capital costs for hydro-power range from \$101 million to \$1 220 million, while thermal stations are costed at between \$562 million and \$732 million, depending upon start and completion dates.

The findings are based upon the assumption that there will be no fundamental changes in growth of demand up to the end of the century.

The options for hydro-electricity are extensions to power stations on the north and south banks of the Kariba Dam, high and low-level dams at Mucata Gorge, and dams at Batoka and Devil's Gorges.

Besides Wankie, thermal power stations are suggested for Sengwa, Mkuashwe, Lubimbi and Western Areas.

Accountants Coopers & Lybrand, electrical engineers Mera and McLellan and civil engineers Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners have, however, presented six different scenarios incorporating hydro and thermal power.

The programme of plant installation to the year

2000 with lowest economic costs incorporates Wankie, Kariba South extensions, Kariba North extensions, Wankie 2, Batoka Gorge, Mupata Gorge and Sengwa, producing a total of 4 800 megawatts.

The overall costs at a discounted rate of 6 percent to 1981 is estimated at \$2 312 million.

The consultants consider the schemes for Kariba South and North to be easily the most attractive with which to

begin the power development plan from an economic point of view.

However, agreement with Zambia will be necessary.

"Zambia will not require new plant until some time

in the 1990s and in this scenario it is assumed that Zambia only agrees to joint development of the Zambezi schemes as and when it suits her," state the consultants.

"Extensions at Kariba are a special case in as much as there is probably no reasonable way in which either country could prevent the other from putting in additional plant.

## OUTPUT

"Under the existing agreement if one country were to install additional plant then the other might claim half the output." In this they refer to a second scenario — Wankie 2, Kariba South, Wankie 2 (stage 2), Sengwa, a new coal-fired station, Kariba North, and Batoka.

"Thus within this scenario there are a number of ways in which extensions at Kariba can be viewed and these are taken into account in the development programme," say the consultants.

There is also the possibility of additional imports of electricity from Mozambique and Zaïre via Zambia. Supplies of perhaps 600 to 800 MW could probably be obtained from either of these sources by about 1988.

### EXCEED

The consultants advise that imported supplies should not exceed about 15 percent of maximum demand, some 300 MW in 1988.

Other types of thermal plant were considered, but were shown to be inappropriate for the needs of Zimbabwe's main electricity system up to the end of the century.

Such plant included oil-fired steam units, gas turbines, diesel generators and nuclear plant. Alternative energy sources such as solar and wind power were also reviewed.

## Stage Two Talks

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] NEGOTIATIONS are well underway for the construction and financing of Stage Two of the Wankie power station.

Mr Douglas Irvine, general manager for the Electricity Supply Commission, said the merchant banks were in the process of organising export credit and Eurodollar credit similar to that for Stage One.

Most of the \$188 million needed for the project will come from foreign sources, with only small amounts from local funds.

"Apart from the financing side, negotiations for Stage Two are virtually complete," said Mr Irvine.

Letters of intent had been sent to the various tenderers and the ESC was awaiting replies on whether they were accepted.

All the finance for Stage One of the Wankie project had been arranged, with the exception of possible inflation adjustments.

The second major power scheme needing finance is the extensions to the

Kariba south bank power station.

A spokesman for the Central African Power Corporation said about \$108 million would be needed but the search for funds would only start after project approval from Zambia and the Higher Authority for Power was received.

Last week the Zimbabwe Government gave

its approval to the project, which should be commissioned by 1987.

Preliminary geological surveys and underground drilling had been done and basic designs drawn up. Detailed studies would begin once approval was given.

The spokesman said the final round of meetings should be over by the end of this month.

## CHROMITE VIEWED AS NATION'S MOST STRATEGIC MINERAL

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 14 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] CHROMITE may be the most valuable of Zimbabwe's minerals from a strategic point of view as none of the major Western industrial nations has any chromium reserves.

This is the conclusion of a report on Zimbabwe's mining industry by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Although this country is fifth in world chrome production behind South Africa (by far the largest producer), the Soviet Union, Albania, and the Philippines, the size and quality of Zimbabwe's deposits give it a dominant position in world resources, along with South Africa.

Chromite reserves in Zimbabwe are estimated at about 500 million tonnes, while resources could be as high as 10 000 million tonnes — nearly a third of total world resources.

Of strategic significance is that Zimbabwe's chrome production could be expanded to make up the shortfall in the event of a near-term cut-off in Soviet supplies, since only a quarter

of that output goes to the West.

However this country would not be able to make up a shortage caused by the sudden interruption of South African supplies,

This could only be achieved with considerable additional capacity needing heavy subsidies, imported labour, additional power supplies and assured access to ports.

The report does not foresee an expansion of the Zimbabwe chrome industry to the present size of either the South African or Soviet industry.

Skilled labour remains in short supply, and necessary power supplies will not be available for some time and the two ferrochrome plants alone account for 10 percent of national electricity consumption.

"More importantly, mining companies will add capacity only if their product is competitive with South African chromite",

On this basis there is no incentive to expand due to the costs of labour and the loss of the premium over the South African chrome.

The report also mentions that Zimbabwe's variety of asbestos is considered a strategic commodity. It is highly desirable for defence purposes as it is a poor conductor and can be woven.

Turning to the growth of the mining industry, the report says: "In the

long run, the level of investment will determine how much and how quickly it will grow."

## BRIEFS

STUTTAFORD ACCUSED--Salisbury.--The detained Republic Front MP, Mr Wally Stuttford, was arrested because he was trying to seek support from Zipra to overthrow the government, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said at the weekend. He told a mass rally at Chitungwiza that Mr Stuttford had gone to Bulawayo to see if he could get sympathy from Zipra combatants in his efforts to remove the government. "We have arrested and detained him and that is why you hear Ian Smith moaning." The Prime Minister warned other RF members that they were being watched very closely. "We know of their meetings," he said. Minority parties were asked to accept their defeat and stop subversive activities which would force the government to arrest them. He praised those workers who had become suspicious of their employers.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jan 82 p 12]

CSO: 4700/624

END



**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

Feb 16, 1982